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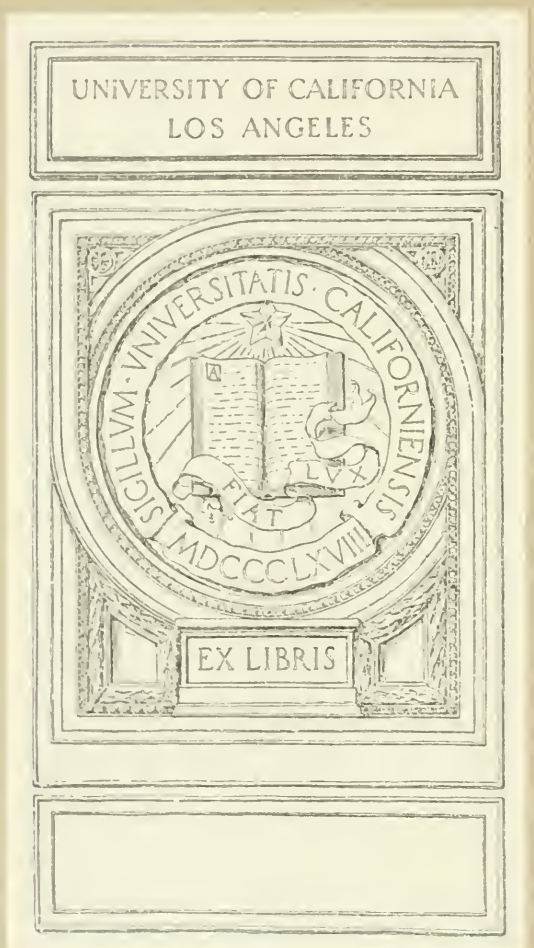

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MEXICAN WRITERS

A Catalogue of Books in the University of Arizona Library with Synopses and Biographical Notes

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PREPARED BY
ESTELLE LUTRELL, Librarian

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INTRODUCTION

The Mexican writers in this list are largely modern. It is the purpose of the University Library to add the new publications of standard authors as they appear and thus in time to build up an important special collection of Mexican literature. Organized in the beginning as supplementary to the course in "The Literature of Mexico" offered by the Romance Department of the University, the present collection contains a few books by writers of the earlier periods as well as certain works on the language of Mexico, included for pedagogic reasons. No attempt is being made, however, to enter the field of antiquarian interest or to bring together book rarities.

Mexico has an interesting literature of its own. A realization of this is more clearly felt when the literature is segregated from that of other Spanish-speaking countries, as there becomes at once apparent a strong national flavor and a decided unity of development. Possibly no nation, for instance, has made greater use of its historic episodes for literary purposes. From the historic novel alone might be constructed a local commentary upon all the important political changes which Mexico has undergone. Furthermore, as may be seen from the accompanying brief biographies, Mexico's literary men have been to a large degree her leaders, not only in politics, but in all other social activities of wide-reaching importance. Thus, a survey of her literature becomes, in a sense, a survey of her national tendencies.

The pioneer book in the popularizing of Mexican writers is Professor Starr's Readings from Modern Mexican Authors (1904), the contents of which have not been in any sense superseded. For permission to use a number of cuts from this volume grateful acknowledgment is made to the author. Also from Coester's Literary History of Spanish America (1916) much valuable aid has been received in the matter of critical evaluation and suggestions as to methods.

The Library is especially indebted to Prof. C. A. Turrell, of the Romance Department of the University, whose wide knowledge of the subject and interest in the preparation of the Bulletin have made possible a degree of completeness and accuracy which could not otherwise have been attained. Much of the translation for the synopses has been made by Miss Helen Nicholson, of the Romance Faculty. Although greatly condensed by

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the compiler these synopses represent a large amount of reading, cover books that have not heretofore been annotated and add greatly to the scholastic interest of the bibliography. The biographical information has been culled bit by bit from many sources, including contemporary reviews, manuscript notes by the authors themselves, and many biographical and critical works. Mr. Juan Igníniz, Sub-Director of the National Library of Mexico, very kindly supplied upon request some valuable data in regard to contemporary writers. We wish to add our thanks also to Mr. W. E. Bryan for valuable assistance in securing certain reproductions necessary for the plates, as well as to various members of the Library Staff for their cooperation.

Although the books listed are not large in number they have been assembled at the expenditure of some effort, since publications in Mexico, even of recent date, are not made easily accessible. The information given concerning each item as to place, publisher and date, may, it is thought, be helpful to libraries wishing to make further acquisitions of books by Mexican writers.

E. L.

MEXICAN WRITERS

ACUÑA, MANUEL (1849-1873). Born in Saltillo (Coahuila) 1849; died by his own hand in Mexico City, 1873. According to the critical estimate of Fernando Soldevilla, who edited an early collection of his poems, together with his one drama, *El Pasado*, Acuña, both in his life and writings, exerted great influence on the younger generation of Mexican authors. "There is no one," says this editor, "who better represents the literary renascence of Mexico following the War of Intervention."

—Obras. Con un prólogo de Juan de Dios Peza. [Nueva edición ilustrada] Barcelona, Casa editorial Maucci, 1906. 287 p. por., il. 18½cm. [1

Prefatory criticism by Juan de Dios Peza, p. 5-16.
Excerpts from this to be found in translation. *Inter-America*, v. 1, p. 126-128, Dec. 1917.

—Poesías. Con un prólogo de D. Fernando Soldevilla. Octava edición. Aumentada con El Pasado, drama del mismo autor. París, Garnier hermanos, 1884. xvi, 384, [4] p. por. 18cm. (Biblioteca poética.) [2

El Pasado, his play, like *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, deals with the hopeless attempts of a young wife to re-establish herself in good society after a misfortune in her girlhood. The heroine in this case also commits suicide in order to escape the repeated humiliations which she suffers at every hand.

AGÜEROS, VICTORIANO (1854-1911). Born in Tlalchapa (Guerrero) in 1854; died in 1911. After being admitted to the bar in 1881 he later renounced law for literature, becoming editor first of *El Imparcial*, and afterward of *El Tiempo*, the latter of which he founded in 1883. In order to arouse an interest among Mexican readers in their own national literature he published a series of volumes known as *Biblioteca de Autores Mexicanos* (Library of Mexican Authors.) The series ceased with the death of the publisher, having reached 78 volumes.

—Artículos sueltos. México, V. Agüeros, 1897. xxix, 483 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 8.)
"Noticias del autor y de sus escritos": p. [v]-xxix. [3

ALAMÁN, LUCAS (1792-1853). Born in Guanajuato in 1792; died in 1853. Statesman and historian. Minister of domestic

and foreign affairs in Mexico under two successive administrations.

—Disertaciones sobre la historia de Méjico. México, V. Agüeros, 1899-1901. 4 v. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 25, 28, 31, 35.) [4

"Biografía del autor": no. 25, p. [v]-lxvi.

The *Disertaciones* cover the Vice-Regal period, and these are supplemented by his *Historia de Méjico*. The latter deals with the wars of independence, 1810-21, and with the events during the period, 1821-61.

—Historia de México. México, V. Agüeros, 1911. v. 1. por. 17cm (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 78.) [5

The *Historia* was completed in five volumes. Only vol. 1 was published in this series.

ALTAMIRANO, IGNACIO MANUEL (1834-1893). Born at Tixtla (Guerrero) 1834; died at San Remo (Italy) in 1893. He was a pure Aztec Indian. Although his education was not begun until his fourteenth year, and he had to overcome the strong prejudice everywhere felt against his race, nevertheless his advancement was rapid. He became Mexico's most famous Indian orator as well as a journalist of note, a poet, a novelist and a social reformer. In 1889 he was sent as Consul-General to Spain. Of his writings his *Landscapes and Legends* are the best known. His novels *Antonio* and *El Zarco* are true pictures of Mexican life.

—La navidad en las montañas, a Spanish-American story...With introduction, notes,...by Edith A. Hill and Mary Joy Lombard. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co., c1917. vi, 107 p. por. 17cm. (Heath's modern language series.) [6

—Paisajes y leyendas, tradiciones y costumbres de México. Primera série. México, Imprenta y litografía española, 1884. 184, [1] p. 20cm. [7

"Comprises articles originally pub. in various periodicals."

—Rimas.—Artículos literarios. México, V. Agüeros, 1899. xxviii, 512 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 21.) [8

"Noticia biográfica, extractada de la Biografía del autor, escrita por D. Luis González Obregón: [v]-xxviii.

—El Zarco (episodios de la vida mexicana en 1861-63); novela póstuma, prólogo de D. Francisco Sosa, dibujos de D. Antonio Utrillo, grabados de D. J. Thomas, México, J. Ballescá y ca., sucesor, 1901. 286 p. il., por. 21cm. [9

NOVELISTS. 1

(1) Justo Sierra, (2) Manuel Payno y Flores, (3) José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi, (4) Juan Díaz Covarrubias, (5) Ignacio Manuel Altamirano, (6) Florencio María del Castillo

El Zarco is the leader of a group of roving bandits who are the terror of the little town of Yautepec and its neighboring haciendas. Other characters of importance in the story are Doña Antonia, her daughter Manuela; Pilar, a friend of Manuela, in whose house she and her mother live, and Nicolás, a steady, hard-working Indian who is much in love with Manuela. The attentions of Nicolás are received coldly by Manuela for she has met the bandit chief and fallen in love with him. Tempted by ill-gotten jewels and the promise of fine clothes, she flees with El Zarco. The mother, after unsuccessful attempts to rescue her daughter, finally dies of grief, while Nicolás escaping from an unjust imprisonment returns to claim Pilar, who was in love with him from the first. In the meantime Manuela finds the life that she must live more repulsive than anything she ever imagined. Yet she dares not give expression to her feelings, for at the least show of disgust at his robberies and brutalities, El Zarco threatens her with death. She is obliged to dance and make merry with the most abandoned of his followers though half dead with fear and horror. The bandits, after repeated attempts, are finally surrounded by government troops near their stronghold. The Indian, Nicolás, wounds El Zarco, who with Manuela, is put into prison. Immediately after the marriage of Nicolás and Pilar, which is soon celebrated, the Governor has El Zarco hanged before the eyes of Manuela who, when she sees the body hanging from the limb of a tree, falls dead. In spite of the coarse realism of the story Altamirano has been pronounced therein by no less critic than Rubén Campos as an "artist in the study of our soul."

ALVARADO TEZOZOMOC, FERNANDO (fl. 1598). Crónica mexicana, escrita por D. Hernando Alvarado Tezozomoc hácia el año de MDCXCVIII.....José M. Vigil, editor. México, Impr. y litog. de I. Paz, 1878. viii, [9]-712, p. 16 pl. 29cm. (Half-title: Biblioteca mexicana.) [10

AMADOR, SEVERO. Brozas. México, 1907 [4], iii, [2], 141, [4] p. 16cm. [11

BARANDA, JOAQUÍN (1840-1909). Born in Mérida (Yucatan) in 1840. Jurisconsult, statesman and biographer. He held many public offices of high trust in his own state, and was made Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction under Díaz in 1884.

—Discursos.—Artículos literarios.—Biografía del Dr. D. Manuel Campos.—La cuestión de Belice. México, V. Agüeros, 1900. xxxi, 415 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 29.) "Noticia biográfica del autor": p. [xv]-xxxi. [12

This volume is made up in part of speeches delivered at various educational congresses. It contains also a forty-page biographical sketch of Joaquín García Icazbalceta.

BULNES, FRANCISCO (1848-). Born in the City of Mexico in 1848. An engineer, writer and statesman. Was member of a scientific expedition which was sent from Mexico to Japan in 1874 to observe the transit of Venus. He embodied his observations on this journey in a book called *Once Mil Leguas sobre el Hemisferio Norte*. He has written widely on political and economic questions and has been active in the furtherance of public education in Mexico.

—La guerra de independencia, Hidalgo-Iturbide. México, D. F., Talleres linotipográficos de "El Diario," 1910. 431 p. 18½cm. [13

CALDERÓN Y BELTRÁN, FERNANDO (1809-1845). Born in Guadalajara in 1809; died Ojo Caliente in 1845. A lawyer, politician, poet and dramatist. Of him Esteva says: "As precocious as Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, he commenced to write his verse at the age of five, and his first dramatic attempt, *Reynaldo y Elina*, was presented in Guadalajara in 1827." Banished from his native province for political reasons, he established himself in Mexico City in 1836, and there gave himself over to literary work. His lyrics and his dramas, written in poetic form, hold a popular place in Mexico. His works as listed in Pimentel are as follows: *Reynaldo y Elina; Zadig; Zeila; Armandino, Los Políticos del Día; Ramiro Conde de Lucerna; Ifigenia; Hersilia y Virginia; El Torneo; Ana Bolena; Herman o la Vuelta del Cruzado; A Ninguna de las tres.*

—Poesías y teatro. México, V. Agüeros, 1902. xxxiii, 482 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 40.) [14

"Biografía del autor", by Rafael B. de la Colina: p. [v]-xxxiii.

Contents.—Lyric poems.—Dramas: El torneo, A ninguna de las tres, Ana Bolena, Herman o La vuelta del cruzado.

CAMARILLO DE PEREYRA, MARÍA ENRIQUETA 1875-). Born in Coatepec (Vera Cruz) in 1875. She is the wife of the Mexican diplomat Carlos Pereyra. Her poems have been praised by many native critics not only for the tenderness of feeling which they express, but for their strength and vigor of style. Her works as listed by Estrada are: *Las Consecuencias de un Sueño*, poema en dos cantos (1902); *Rumores de mi Huerta*, versos (1908); *Rosas de la Infancia* (1914). To these may be added her recent novel, *Jirón de Mundo* [1919].

—Jirón de mundo (novela). Madrid, Editorial-América [1919]. 242 p. 19½cm. (Biblioteca Andrés Bello [LV]) [14a

This story, "A corner of the world," serves to show how narrow is the life of the average young woman in many a Spanish-speaking country. The lack of freshness in the plot, with its incidents so oft-recurring in the Spanish story, and even the commonplaceness of the style serve to deepen this general impression. Teresa del Río, placed at the doors of a convent when an infant, leaves its protection when she has grown to womanhood. She enters the home of Doctor Santiesteban as governess to his little daughter, who grows very fond of her. The older daughter, Laura, who is selfish and vain, makes trouble for all who come within her path. Teresa has long been in correspondence with a man whom she has never seen and falls in love with him through the letters which she receives. Later, when the son of her patron proposes marriage she refuses him on the ground of her love for another. As it later develops the unknown correspondent was none other than Dr. Santiesteban, her patron. Laura, the older daughter, on finding this out makes a violent scene which causes the death of her father, who has long been afflicted with heart disease. Teresa, when she realizes what has happened, flees from the house and takes refuge in the convent which had sheltered her as a foundling.

CAMPOS, RUBÉN M. (1876-). Born in the City of Guanajuato in 1876. He is a journalist, poet and musician. At one time he was Professor of Mexican literature and Spanish language in the National Preparatory School. For twenty years he collaborated in the publication of such journals as *El Democrato*, *Revista Moderna*, *Gaceta Musical*, *El Mundo Ilustrado*. The greater part of his writings appeared in the *Revista Moderna*. His first poems, says José Juan Tablada, were distinctly regional in tone and pantheistic in philosophy. Later he came under the clarifying light of the Modernistas, and his subsequent work shows the assurance and originality of a fully developed personality. His works as listed by Estrada are: *Zulema*, a libretto of the opera; *Claudio Oronoz*, a novel; *Notas Musicales*, and *La Flauta de Pan*, a collection of verses.

—Claudio Oronoz (novela). México, J. Ballescá y ca., 1906. 351 p. 18cm. [15

The novel, Claudio Oronoz, is the mystic presentation of the struggles of a musical temperament with the verities of life. Thwarted in his artistic aspirations by the persistent desire of his family to drive him into a business career, Claudio, at twenty-one, abandons commercialism and begins his "Odyssey of pleasure." Beloved by two women, he yields to the one who

is unworthy of his better self. Consumption, however, claims him as an early victim. Magdalena, who stands in his life for the purer ties of love, visits him at the last of his illness, but her presence fails of its appeal and he battles, even in the face of death, for the mere hedonistic satisfactions of life. The story is clothed in the vague symbolism which characterizes the works of Darío and the Modernistas.

CASTERA, PEDRO (1839-1905). The author is known chiefly as the writer of the novel *Carmen*, and a collection of short stories called *Las Minas y Los Mineros*, both of which are given high praise by native critics of Mexican Literature. González Obregón speaks of the resemblance of *Carmen* to the *María* of Jorge Isaacs, and dwells upon its deserved popularity with the general public in Mexico. The first edition appeared in 1882, and a second in 1887.

—Carmen. Memorias de un corazón. Tercera edición. París, Librería de la Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1910. ix, 277 p. 18½cm. [16 "Prólogo," by Vicente Riva Palacio, p. [v]-ix.

Carmen is the ideal heroine of the sentimental novel to be found many times reproduced in the fiction of Spanish-speaking countries—reflecting in this case, however, the local color of Mexico. Exposed as an infant in a basket near the home of the young man who is the narrator of the story, Carmen is taken in and brought up by his mother. As time progresses she falls in love with her benefactor. Much of the story is consumed with the details of the growth of this love and its final confession. Complications arise as to the parentage of Carmen, since a woman connected with the wild days of the man's early youth endeavored to create the impression that Carmen was his own child, by pinning a note to that effect on the infant when she was exposed. The mother discloses this when she discovers how matters stand between her son and Carmen. Finally, however, the woman confesses that their child had died and that she had substituted an orphan. Hurrying from this interview the man returns to the prostrate Carmen with assurance that all is well and that nothing need now interfere with their marriage, only to find that her somewhat weak constitution cannot rally from the nervous strain to which she had been submitted. After an affectionate scene of parting she dies, leaving him to plead for divine pardon and for their reunion in eternity. Riva Palacio, in his Prologue, praises the story as being of a type which "keeps alive the fires of noble sentiments, chivalrous love, and the tender joys of virtue and of the home."

CASTILLO, FLORENCIO MARÍA DEL (1828-1863). Born in the City of Mexico 1828. He has been called the Balzac of Mexico. His works as listed by Luis G. Ortiz, appeared as follows: *Amor y Desgracia* (1849); *La Corona de Azucenas*

(1849) : *¡Hasta el Cielo!* (1849) : *Dolores Ocultos, La Hermana de Ángeles* (1862) : *Expiación, Botón de Rosa* (1864). His novels are notable for the poetic manner in which he delineates the customs of Mexico, the soundness of his philosophy, and his style, which shows much delicacy of sentiment. Castillo was arrested by the French in 1863 during the Intervention, taken prisoner to the castle of San Juan de Ulúa off Vera Cruz, and died of yellow fever, Oct. 27, 1863. His novel *Expiación* is full of accurate descriptions of Mexican customs.

—Novelas cortas. México, V. Agüeros, 1902. xxii, 509 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 44.) [17

"Biografía del autor," by Alejandro Villaseñor y Villaseñor, p. v-xxii.

—Obras completas. Primera edición. Precedida de algunos rasgos biográficos por L. G. O. México, 1872. xxxvi [2], 449 p. por. 21½cm. [18

"Florencio M. del Castillo. Algunos rasgos biográficos-su caracter-sus obras." by Luis G. Ortiz, p. (v)-xxvi.

Contents.—Amor y desgracia.—La corona de azucenas.—¡ Hasta el cielo !.—Dolores ocultos.—Hermana de los ángeles.—Expiación. —Botón de rosa.—En un cementerio.—Suicidarse por mano ajena. —D. Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza.

CENICEROS Y VILLARREAL, RAFAEL (1855-). Born in Durango in 1855. A lawyer, journalist, dramatist, novelist. Admitted to the bar in 1878 he began the practice of law in Zacatecas. In the midst of his arduous professional duties he founded the scientific periodical *La Revista Forense*. His first dramatic composition was *Proyectos de Matrimonio*, a one act comedy performed in 1892. This was followed by *Flores de Invierno*, 1895; *La Tapatía*, 1898; *El Vengador de la Honra*. His novels: *La Siega* and *El Hombre Nuevo* appeared at a later date. They received the unqualified approval of such critics as Doña Emilia Pardo Bazán, and José López-Portillo. The scene of the novels is in Zacatecas and reflects the customs of that region.

—Obras. México, V. Agüeros, 1908-1909. 2 v. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 58, 68.) [19

"Apuntes biográfico-criticos": no. 58, p. [v]-xxiii.

Contents.—t. 1, Novelas.—t. 2, Cuentos cortos.

T. 1 contains *La Siega* and *El Hombre Nuevo*.

The scene of *La Siega* is Zacatecas. An indulgent father and mother of the wealthy class reap the results of an over-indulgent

attitude toward their two children, a son and a daughter. The characterization throughout is somewhat colorless but López-Portillo praises it on the ground that, "It is impregnated with national feeling." The setting is replete with animated descriptions of national customs, such as the Kermess on the day of the Patria, the posadas, the feast of Mayo a Ntra. Señora.

El Hombre Nuevo, the second novel in the volume, deals with the life of Manuel de Avendano, a young man of the wealthy class, a sort of Don Juan, who, though young, has tasted life to the dregs and decides to take his own life. After his resolution he makes confession to a monk who succeeds in exacting a promise from him to delay his intention for two weeks, employing that period in doing all the good works possible to him. This results in his redemption from evil and its morbid consequences.

CHAVERO, ALFREDO (1841-1906). Born in the City of Mexico, 1841. Lawyer, politician, antiquarian and writer. Upon his admission to the bar he was elected to represent the state of Guerrero in the Federal Congress. After the defeat of the French he took charge of the newspaper *El Siglo XIX*, giving himself up to literature and to the study of Mexican antiquities. In his dramatic work which covers, according to León, some eighteen plays, he relies on his antiquarian information for material. The most popular of these dramas are: *Xochitl*, *Bienaventurados los que Esperan* and *Quetzalcóatl* (1877); *Sin Esperanza* (1878).

—Escritos diversos. México, V. Agüeros, 1904. xxv, [2], 463 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 52.) [20

"Noticia biográfica del autor," by Dr. N. León, p. [v]-xxv.

—Quetzalcóatl. Ensayo trágico, en tres actos y en verso. México, Impr. de Jens y Zapiain, 1877. viii, 9-52 p. 20cm. [21

This dramatizes the legendary story of the Aztec leader whose name forms the title.

COUTO, JOSÉ BERNARDO (1803-1862). Couto was Minister of Justice in 1845 under Herrera. Though his work was chiefly political in character he was also interested in the fine arts. This volume contains some five articles by him, among them the History of Painting in Mexico, written in the form of a dialogue, and a biographical sketch of 36 pages on Manuel Carpio.

—Opúsculos varios. México, V. Agüeros, 1898. xxvii, 453, [2] p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 13.)

"Noticia del autor": p. [v]-xxvii. [22

"Biografía de Don Manuel Carpio," p. [333]-369.

CRUZ, SOR JUANA INÉS DE LA (1651-1695). Juana Inés Asbaje y Ramírez de Cantillana was born in the little town of San Miguel Nepantla situated on one of the slopes of Popocatepetl in 1651. Under the name of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, which she assumed upon entering the convent at seventeen, she became renowned as a poetess. Her collected literary works, containing plays as well as poems, fill three volumes. Though her poems were influenced by the prevailing bombastic style of the day, many of them display true lyric feeling. Her remarkable precocity, the large private library which she collected in her cell, and her ardent defense of the education of women make her a remarkable character aside from the merits of her poems.—(From Coester and de la Colina.)

—Obras escogidas de Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, llamada en su siglo la Décima Musa Mejicana. Nueva ed. Veracruz, Librerías "La Ilustración", 1888. xxiv, 306 p. 19cm. (Half-title: Biblioteca de autores mejicanos.) [23

"Apuntes biográficos," by R. B. de la Colina: p. [v]-xxiv.

Contents.—Poesías líricas.—Obras dramáticas: Los empeños de una casa.

CUELLAR, JOSÉ T. DE (1830-1894). A writer, artist, diplomat, orator. At one time Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington. He was especially successful in the novel, though he produced with success a play called *Natural y Figura* and also wrote widely for the leading liberal papers of his day. Gamboa says of him as a novelist: "Cuellar is doubtless the most natural among the old masters and one whose work shows good method, though it lacks the psychological insight which characterized the older Ramírez." His *La Linterna Mágica* is a collection of novels, miscellaneous articles and poetry, covering some twenty-four volumes, some of the titles of which, as listed by González Obregón, are as follows: *Una Ensalada de Pollos* (1871); *Chucho el Ninfo* (1871); *Isolina* (1871); *Las Jamonas* (1871); *Las Gentes que son así* (1872, 2 v.); *Gabriel el Cerrajero* (1872); his last novel *Baile y Cochino*. Before publishing his *Linterna Mágica* he wrote an historic novel called *El Pecado del Siglo* (1869). He wrote under the pseudonym of Facundo.

—Baile y cochino, novela de costumbres mexicanas . . . Ed. 3. Barcelona, Tipo-lit. de Espasa y ca., 1889. xii, 266, [2] p. illus. 18cm. (Half-title: La linterna mágica. Segunda época, t. I.) [24

CUEVAS, JOSÉ DE JESÚS (1842-). Born in the City of Mexico in 1842. Lawyer, journalist and author. As originally planned the *Biblioteca de Autores Mexicanos* was to contain as many as five volumes of his purely literary work, to be divided as follows, *Discursos; Vida de Poetisa Sor Juana de la Cruz; Dramas; Viajes; Opúsculos Filosóficos; Políticos y Literarios.* The volume listed below is the only one which actually appeared in this series.

—Discursos religiosos. México, V. Agüeros, 1898. xiv., 433 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 19.) [25

"Noticias biográficas del autor", p. [v]-xiv.

According to a statement in the biography two of the plays of Cuevas were translated into English by Miss Townsend for presentation on the stage in the United States.

DÁVALOS, MARCELINO (188?-). A native of Jalisco. Dramatist and poet. In 1903 he was forced to take up the duties of Asesor de Guerra in the Territory of Quintana Roo. He remained for five years in this territory which he states is so pestilential in its conditions that it is regarded as a place of banishment and is known as the "Siberia of Mexico." For some time he taught dramatic art in the National Conservatory, publishing in 1913, for the use of his students there, *Lectura Escénica.* The last proofs of this book were corrected in the penitentiary of Mexico where he was confined for seven months as a political prisoner of the "usurper Huerta." He also wrote another work on the theatre intended for class use called *Monografía del Teatro* which was published in 1918. Dávalos was later Secretary to the Governor of Saltillo. His works other than those already mentioned are the following dramas in prose: *El Último Cuadro* (1900); *Guadalupe* (1902); *Así Pasan* (1908); *Jardines Trágicos* (1909); *El Crimen de Marciano* (1909); *Lo Viejo* (1911); *¡Indisolubles!* (1915); and one in verse *Aguilas y Estrellas* (1916); the following collections of verse: *Iras de Bronce* (1915); *Mis Dramas Íntimos* (1905-1917); *Del Bajío y Arribeñas* (1909-1918); and also a collection of stories: *¡Carne de Cañón!* (1915). Of his plays Mrs. W. F. Saunders says: His is the *teatro vernáculo*, throbbing with the vibration of the soul of the race—he is the playwright of the masses.

—Aguilas y estrellas, película dramática en dos partes y un prólogo. México, Dirección general de las Bellas Artes, Depart. Editorial, 1916. 128 p. por., pl. 17cm. [26

NOVELISTS. II

(1) Vicente Riva Palacio. (2) Juan Antonio Mateos. (3) José T. de Cuellar. (4) Ireneo Paz. (5) José María Roa Bárcena (6) Alfonso M. Maldonado. (7) Rafael Ceniceros y Villarreal

—Del bajío y arribeñas, poemas callejeros que al margen de canciones mexicanas, pensó, escribió y publica Marcelino Dávalos. México, Of. Impresora de Hacienda, 1917. [20], 21-228 p. pl. 21½x16cm. [27

The author, when traveling over Mexico on official commissions, collected the beautiful ballads characteristic of the different districts of the Republic which he visited. The book was a gradual growth occupying the years 1909 to 1918, and has proved to be the most popular of the author's publications.

—¡Carne de cañon! (Cuentos) Publicada bajo los auspicios de la Revolución de 1913. [México], 1915. [14], 8-211, [2] p. por. 19½cm. [28

"Literatura revolucionaria", by Felix F. Palavicini, p. [1-6].

These are stories based on incidents which occurred under the writer's eyes. They picture with unsparing realism the suffering and degradation of the political prisoners banished to Quintana Roo.

—¡Indisoluble! Drama en cuatro actos . . . México Escuela N. de artes gráficas "J. M. Chavez." 1916. [151)-322 p. 22½cm. [29

—Jardines trágicos; drama en tres actos . . . México, Impr. del Museo nacional, 1916. [9], 10-[150] p. il. 22½cm. [30

—Mis dramas íntimos. México, Dep. Editorial de la direc. de gral. educación publ., 1917 [18], 19-160 p. pl. 21½x16cm. [31

—Monografía del teatro, breves noticias entresacadas de su vida, a través de lugares y tiempos. México, Dep. Editorial de la direc. gral. educación publ., 1917. 2 pts. in 1, por. 24x12cm. [32

DELGADO, RAFAEL (1853-1914). Born in Córdova (Vera Cruz) in 1853; died in 1914. Playwright, novelist and poet. In 1878 he published *La Caja de Dulces*, a drama in three acts in prose, and *Una Taza de Té*, a one-act drama in verse. In the following year he made some translations from the French drama. In 1881 he became identified with the Sociedad Sánchez Oropeza and contributed verse and prose to the Bulletin issued by this society. During this period he wrote many short stories. Sosa says that their style shows the influence of Daudet. His novel *La Calandria* which first appeared in magazine form was well received and won the author membership in the Spanish Academy. *Angelina* followed, then *Los Parientes Ricos*, all realistic studies of Mexican life, written in a style which proved Delgado to be a "literary worker of rare polish and technique."

—La Calandria. 3. ed., con un retrato grabado por Emiliano Valadez. México. "Biblos", 1916. 358 p. por. 18cm. [33

La Calandria (The Lark) is the descriptive nickname by which the heroine is known, because of her beautiful singing. She was the natural daughter of Don Eduardo Ortiz de Guerra, sometime officer in Maximilian's army, at the time of the story a wealthy banker of Orizaba, and a woman of the poorer classes. After the death of her mother The Lark is taken into the home of Doña Pancha. Then develops a pretty love affair between Carmen and Gabriel, son of the girl's protectress. He is a skilled cabinet maker, honest, devoted, and typical of the better class of Mexican artisans. The girl, however, is thrown in the way of Alberto Rosas, a wealthy profligate. After the break which then occurs between Carmen and Gabriel, Father González attempts to give her spiritual guidance, but fate seems to have predestined her ruin. The end is sad. The tale is written by a Mexican for Mexicans, is somewhat subtle in its moral purpose, and affords a more intimate view of his countrymen than a foreigner could possibly acquire.—F. D.

—Los parientes ricos. México, V. Agüeros, 1903. 655 p. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 47.) [34

A satire on customs of the middle class.

—Cuentos y notas. I. México, V. Agüeros, 1902. xxxix, 383 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 42.) [35

"Biografía del autor," by Francisco Sosa, p. [v]-xxxv.

DÍAZ COVARRUBIAS, JUAN (1837-1859). Born in Jalapa in 1837; died in Mexico City in 1859. Poet and novelist. Was a victim of the outrages perpetrated by Marquez at the battle of Tacubaya in 1859. Together with several medical students who were attending the wounded, he was seized and dragged off to a place where the prisoners were being shot and there immolated with the rest. In the opinion of Obregón had he lived he would have merited a place beside Sir Walter Scott as a writer of historical novels.

—La clase media; novela de costumbres mexicanas. México, M. Castro, 1859. 109, 2 p. 20cm. [36

—Gil Gómez el insurgente; novela histórica. México, V. Agüeros, 1902. xvi, 442 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 43.) [37

"Biografía del autor," by Alejandro Villaseñor y Villaseñor, p. [v]-xvi.

This story of Hidalgo and the Revolution of 1810 is one of the most important of the historical novels of Mexico.

DOMÍNGUEZ, MANUEL (1830-). Born in the city of Querétaro in 1830. A noted physician and also a writer of fiction in the form of historical sketches.

—Leyendas históricas. México, V. Agüeros, 1909. xvi, [2], 446, [2] p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 67.) [38
"Biografía del autor," p. [v]-xvi.

FARÍAS DE ISASSI, TERESA (1880-). Born in Saltillo (Coahuila) in 1880. A dramatist and novelist, the daughter of Don Agustín Farías and Doña Luisa Grande Farías, she numbers among her ancestors Dr. Gómez Farías, who was a prominent figure in Mexican history. Her husband is Adolfo de Isassi. As founder and president of the Society for the Protection of the Child, an institution which has met with wide recognition in Mexico, she is regarded as an important leader in this work of social service in her country. Her first work was a comedy entitled *Cerebro y Corazón*, a play that has been produced in both Mexico and Spain. Her other plays are *Sombra y Luz* (1912) and *Como las Aves* (1919), the latter of which received the first prize in a contest opened by the National University. She also published a novel, *Nupcial* (1914), which received high praise by such critics as Amado Nervo and Rubén M. Campos and has also been well received by the public.

—Cerebro y corazón. San Luis Potosi, Impr. y lit. de M. Esquivel y ca., 1907. 94, [2] p. 19½x14½cm. [39

The scene of the play is in Paris. Through the connivance of Brisac, a Frenchman, the husband and wife are separated because of his flirtations with a young girl of the "idle rich" who, though not seriously in love, is led to amuse herself in this way. The motive of the Frenchman seems to be disappointment at his own failure in interesting the girl in himself. In the final scene the husband and wife are reunited for the sake of their child. The title refers to their agreement that in their relationships his should be the affairs of the head and hers of the heart.

—Como las aves: alta comedia en tres actos. Obra premiada. México, 1919. 129 p. 19½x14½cm. [40

The meaning of the title is that like the birds which flutter down in the mire but rise again the human heart must rise from its temptations to the realization of its higher ideals. Margarita the heroine of the play, though tempted like her friend Ana to desert her husband for a lover, is deterred not only by the tragedy which attends Ana's course, but by the call of duty as represented in her child, and the natural ties of home. The most

dramatic scene in the play is that between the two women after the tragic death of Ana's lover.

—Nupcial; novela original . . . Barcelona, Casa editorial Maucci, [1914]. 303 p. front. 19cm. [41

The story deals in the main with the love of Elena and Andrés, whose engagement is broken and their marriage frustrated in a family misunderstanding at the very time when they were about to secure her father's dying blessing. Elena refuses to accompany her lover, while he, for spite, upon returning to his estate asks for the hand of the daughter of his administrator. When a conciliatory letter from Elena arrives just after his marriage Andrés seeks her out immediately, but to no avail, for she respects the sacredness of the marriage tie. Elena thereupon devotes herself to charity and finally adopts an orphan from a foundling hospital, a girl named Ana Rosa. Andrés in the days of his youth had been guilty of an affair with a girl of humble origin, Enriqueta, and there were born to them twin boys, one of whom was sent to Andrés by Enriqueta. The infant was brought up by his father, who employed for him a German tutor, Herr Otto Keller. The other boy, remaining with his mother, falls into a life of crime and is finally brought to execution. After twenty years have passed Elena visits Andrés in his last illness, bringing with her Ana Rosa. In this way she meets Carlos, the son of Andrés. They fall in love and are united in marriage at the close of the story. Herr Otto Keller, who plays a prominent part throughout as the spiritual adviser of both Andrés and his son Carlos, is also made the medium through which much talk is introduced of mysticism, theosophy and the superman. The author's interest is also evident in the problems of environment as related to the life of a child.

—Sombra y luz: alta comedia original . . . Dedicada al Sr. Presidente de la República, D. Francisco I. Madero. México, Impr. y lit. "El Escritorio," 1912. 56 p. 23½cm. [42

"Darkness" in the story is a symbol of temptation and "Light" of wise decisions. The play as a whole is written to show the importance of education and labor as cures for social ills. Lucía though poor, secures an education and congenial employment, while her cousin, Gilberta, drifts into temptation because of the lack of education. Gilberta and her two brothers are finally redeemed through the efforts of Fernando, a thrifty young laborer who teaches the boys ways of industry and marries Gilberta. The tragedy of the story is introduced through the character of Don Carlos, a man of the wealthy class to whose advances Gilberta had yielded in her girlhood. The third act is filled with complications revolving about her attempt at the confession of this to her husband, his discovery of the fact by other means, and his final acceptance of her in spite of these disclosures.

FERNÁNDEZ DE LIZARDI, JOSÉ JOAQUÍN (1774-1827). Born in the City of Mexico in 1774; died in 1827 and was buried in the church of San Lázaro. Pamphleteer and novelist. Wrote under the name "El Pensador Mexicano." His novels as listed by Coester were as follows: *El Periquillo Sarniento* (1816); *Noches Tristes* (1818); *La Quijotita y Su Prima* (1819); *D. Catrín de la Fachenda* (1825). He was imprisoned for his writings in support of the Revolution, but later was liberated and wrote his novels to portray the social and political evils of his day. He was the first novelist that appeared in Mexico in the eighteenth century, and has been called the "Patriarch of the Mexican novel."

—La educación de las mujeres o La Quijotita y su prima. México, J. Ballescá y ca., 1897. ix, [10]-809, [2] p. illus. 27½cm. [43

"A colonel instructs his daughter in the moral conduct of her life." C.

—Fábulas del Pensador Mexicano. . . . Nueva edición. México, Imprenta "La Luz", 1886. 86 p. 16cm. [44

—El Periquillo Sarniento. Prólogo de D. Francisco Sosa. Ed. 3. México, J. Ballescá y ca., 1897. 2 v. illus., por. 25½cm. [45

González Obregón says that "Without exaggeration El Periquillo may be called the most national novel that has ever been written in Mexico; the novel most widely read, and the one that has called for the largest number of editions". The novel though didactic in purpose belongs to the style of the Picaresque. In his synopsis Coester explains the title as the nickname applied to the hero whose name Pedro was changed to Periquillo, and further distinguished by the additional title of Sarniento, derived from a malady from which he suffered. The many amusing incidents of the story revolve about the life of the hero, who is "by turns a novice in a monastery, highwayman, jail-bird, barber and doctor". Although written in 1816, during the Spanish domination while the despotic inquisition still existed, it reflected fearless opposition to such policies.

—La tragedia de los gatos, titulada México por los Borbones [Tragedy in 2 acts]. México, 1824. [46

Manuscript copy of text in the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid. (T13655.)

FERNÁNDEZ GRANADOS, ENRIQUE (1867-). Born in Mexico City in 1867. Poet, journalist and Professor of literature. For a number of years he was Secretary of the Treasury. Since relinquishing these official duties he has followed a literary career, collaborating, in addition to his pro-

fessional duties, with the editors of such journals as *Revista Azul* and *Revista Moderna*. His works as listed by Estrada are: *Mirtos*, versos (1889); *Margaritas*, versos (1891); *Mirtos y Margaritas*, con un prólogo de José P. Rivera y una carta de Ignacio M. Altamirano (1894); *Antología*, versos (1908); *A Josefina*, romance (1900); *Lería Carmina*, versos (1902); *¡Salve, Oh Musa!* poema (1903); *Alfay Omega*, versos (1903); *A Don Quijote*, poema (1903); *¡Salve, Oh Musa! A Don Quijote*, *Miramar*, dos poemas originales y una traducción del italiano (1909); *Mirtos*, versos, con un prólogo de Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera (1915).

—Mirtos. Con un juicio de Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera. México, Librería de Porrúa hermanos, 1915. xvii, 189 p. 18cm. [47

This volume contains the greater part of the poems which appeared in his first books.

FERNÁNDEZ MERINO, A. Poetas americanos. México..... Barcelona, Tip. la Academia de E. Ullastres, 1886. xix, 252, [2] p. 19½cm. [48

Contents.—Flores, Híjar, Prieto, Riva Palacio, Peza, Carpio, Altamirano.

FRÍAS HERIBERTO (1870-). Born in Querétaro in 1870. Journalist and novelist. According to a native critic "he is a writer with a spontaneous and picturesque style who has devoted his talents chiefly to the reproduction of the military life of Mexico." As stated in Blake's Bulletin, "The author, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years as a 'reactionary,' later was pardoned by Carranza." His writings are as follows: *El Último Duelo*, a novel of Mexican customs (1896); *Tomóchic*, episodes of the campaign of Chihuahua (1892); *Leyendas Históricas Mexicanas* (1899); *Episodios Militares Mexicanos* (1901); *El Amor de las Sirenas* (1908); *El Triunfo de Sancho Panza* (1911); *Miserias de México; Naufragio; La Vida de Juan Soldado* (1918).

—El amor de las sirenas (Los destripados).....Mazatlán, Tip. y Casa editorial de Valades y ca., 1908. [2], 477, [2] p. por. 20½cm.

(At head of title: Vida social mexicana.) [49

Of the novels of Frías this is the best organized and yet it is essentially a sociological study, taking the reader into the lowest dregs of society. The hero, Pedro Santiesteban, the son of a respectable rancher of Chihuahua, comes to Mexico City to study

NOVELISTS. III

(1) José López-Portillo y Rojas, (2) Laura Méndez de Cuenca, (3) Rafael Delgado, (4) Federico Gamboa, (5) Emilio Rabasa, (6) Manuel Sánchez Mármol, (7) Porfirio Parra

medicine. Here his moral nature is undermined and his high ambitions humbled by the enticing lure of the "Sirens." These are not only the beautiful women who tempt him, but the sirens of alcohol, gaming and vicious drugs. He is beloved by Lupe, a little seamstress whose life he saved, and who remains faithful to him, working for his reform, until utterly disillusioned at last when the full extent of his debauchery is finally revealed to her. Isabel, a young woman of wealth made familiar with vice by her own brother, leads Pedro into a life of revelry and drinking. For a time they live in Havana, where Isabel deserts him for another lover, and Pedro descending lower and lower falls a victim to the worst of the sirens, that of morphine. He afterward recovers himself, comes back to Mexico, and attempts to make a new start in Guadalajara, where the author leaves him. Papa Arguellitos, an older friend of Pedro's student days, follows his career throughout, making many efforts to rescue Pedro from his temptations, although guilty of many lapses on his own part. Upon the departure of Pedro, Lupe determines to marry Papa Arguellitos, who has long been in love with her. When announcing their engagement Papa Arguellitos sums up the optimism of Frías by saying: "We belong to the Mexican middle class which is neither good nor bad, a class capable of all things; one which hopes for new blood, new life, discipline and character, schools, books, newspapers, gymnasiums, and new parks; a middle class which is capable of fulfilling its duty." He then repeats the *credo* which opens the story, "I believe in redemption through suffering, through work and through the home."

—Leyendas históricas mexicanas. Barcelona, Casa editorial Maucci, [1899]. 329, [2] p. illus. 18½cm. (Biblioteca mexicana.) [50

—Leyendas históricas mexicanas. Ed. with vocabulary, notes and exercises by James Bardin . . . New York, The Macmillan Co., 1918. xix, 181 p. illus. 19cm. (Macmillan Spanish series.) [50a

—Miserias de México; novela. México, A. Botas y Miguel, n. d. 132 p. 20½cm. [51

The book is divided into two parts. Part one recounts the experiences in Mexico City as a journalist of Miguel Mercado, the hero of Tomóchic. Part two is composed of a series of short stories.

—Tomóchic; novela histórica mexicana. Ed. 5. . . . Precedida de "La novela nacional" crítica del Lic. José Ferrel. Paris, Librería de la Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1911. 302 p. illus., por. 19cm. [52

After the fashion of Balzac the author introduces the same characters into four of his novels, thus forming something of a

series. *Tomóchic* introduces the hero, Miguel Mercado, who again appears in *Miserias de México*, is incidentally mentioned in *Amor de las Sirenas*, and whose career is finally recounted in *El Triunfo de Sancho Panza*. Though lacking in unity as a novel *Tomóchic* is, nevertheless, a strong piece of social analysis written in the modern spirit. The story is based upon events attending an uprising of the Indians in western Chihuahua against the Díaz régime. It gives the impression of being autobiographical. The author, who was with the troops sent to put down the uprising, wrote a series of letters to a friend in Mexico City, which were collected and published under the title *Tomóchic*, the name of the town near which the skirmish occurred. Because of its publication the writer was about to be shot in Chihuahua and made his escape only through the intrigues of friends.

—El triunfo de Sancha Panza (Mazatlán): novela de crítica social mexicana. Continuación de "Tomóchic." México, Impr. de L. Herrera, 1911. [4], 232, [2] p. 19½cm. [53

In El Triunfo de Sancho Panza Frías continues the historic narrative of Tomóchic, describing the hero's thrilling experiences and final escape from the consequences following the publication of that novel. He says that these experiences are typical of any romantic youth who in sincerity undertakes reform and is defeated by the worldly shrewdness of the Sancho Panzas of political life. The story recounts the intrigues of officials and the exposure of their corrupt practices in a paper which the hero edits.

—El último duelo (un crimen social de la época del Presidente Manuel González). Segunda edición corregida, y aumentada con nuevos capítulos. Mazatlán, Impr. y. Casa editorial de Valades y ca., sucs., 1907. [6], 257, [2] p. 20cm. [54

The chief characters of the story are Don Joaquín Montiel, an old warrior and prospective minister of the treasury; Luis Borostia, a man of the lower classes, of military training, a journalist and famous duellist; Amelia, the wife of Don Jesús Ribas, the evil genius of the story. She contrives that both Don Joaquín and Borostia yield to her charms. They become involved in a serious quarrel which ends in a duel. Both men, realizing fully the character of Amelia, seek to extricate themselves from her intrigues and from the consequences of their quarrel, but are thwarted in so doing by the effect of a number of vicious statements which appear in the local newspapers. Bent upon sensational material these papers publish, partly upon the instigation of Amelia, certain scandalous articles which involve all the participants in disgrace. Borostia is accused of their authorship, and because of this and the trouble which ensues he is dismissed by Isabel, a fine girl with whom he is sincerely in love. Later Amelia in remorse attempts to clear him of this charge. However, Borostia, feeling that his life is a failure and that his case

is hopeless, in spite of an apology made by Don Joaquín, permits the arrangements to proceed for the "Last Duel," determining that it shall be a suicide. In consequence he is killed instantly by Don Joaquín, not having even discharged his pistol. The story as a whole is a satire upon Mexican society, politics and the abuse of the Press.

GAMBOA, FEDERICO (1864-). Born in the City of Mexico in 1864. Statesman and novelist. After examination for a law degree he entered the diplomatic service. In this capacity he was sent to Guatemala, Argentina, Brazil, and to Washington. At the time of the political changes following the retirement of Huerta, under whom he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Gamboa left for Cuba, but later he was permitted to return to Mexico City. His style, which is modelled after the French Naturalistic School, is one of the most vivid and cosmopolitan in all modern Mexican literature. He has published the following works: Dramas, *La Señorita Inocencia*, adaptation from the French (1888); *La Moral Eléctrica*, adaptation from the French (1889); *La Última Campaña*, comedy in three acts (1894); *Divertirse*, a monologue (1894); *La Venganza de la Gleba* (1904); *A Buena Cuenta* (1907); Novels and sketches, *Del Natural: Esbozos contemporáneos* (2. ed. 1889); *Apariencias* (1891); *Impresiones y Recuerdos* (1892); *Suprema Ley* (1896); *Metamorfosis* (1899); *Santa* (1900); *Reconquista* (1908); *Mi Diario* (1908-1910); *La Llaga* (1910).

—La Llaga. México, E. Gomez de la Puente, [1910]. 412 p. 19cm. [55

The hero, Eulalio Viezca, belongs to the poorer class of Mexico. His early and unhappy marriage ends in crime, and for this he is sent to prison at Vera Cruz. There is much description of the famous prison of Ulúa. For good behavior he obtains a release and returns to Mexico City. After much difficulty he succeeds in obtaining a humble position as driver of a tobacconist's wagon. Much chastened by his experiences in life, he observes, in a new light, the suffering about him and reflects upon the inequality between the rich and the poor. Though his love for Mexico City is unbounded, he regards the treatment of the great mass of uneducated and unprivileged people in Mexico as the "Sore" upon the country's organization.

—Metamorfosis. México, Administración, 1899. 727 p. 19cm. [56

The heroine of the story is Noeline, a French nun, who is in a convent in Mexico. Left an orphan she had looked to her only living relative, a sailor brother, to provide her with a dowry, but he also died before such provision was made, and she seemed to

have no recourse but to take the vows of the Church. As a teacher in the convent school she has a favorite pupil whose father, a widower, is a wealthy land-owner. Through the little girl, the father, Rafael Bello, and Noeline become acquainted. After some time he persuades her to renounce her vows and steals her away from the convent. They are both seized with superstitious terror over their act, and at the suggestion of Rafael, agree to respect her vows, which still lack ten months of fulfillment. After many reproaches of conscience Noeline leaves with him, bound for Europe to await the expiration of this period before uniting herself to him in marriage. When suddenly impatient of this compromise she presents herself before her lover with passionate abandon: her metamorphosis from a nun to a woman is complete, and the story closes. Although the plot is slight the reader's attention is held throughout the seven hundred pages by means of the subtlety of the author's character analysis and the interest of his style.

—Mi diario. Guadalajara, Impr. de "La Gaceta de Guadalajara," 1907-1910. 2 v. 20½cm. [57

Vol. 2 published by E. Gómez de la Puente.

In the pages of his diary he describes with fine flavor his journeys to the various diplomatic posts which he occupied. There is also much comment interspersed upon his own literary work and that of his contemporaries.

—Del natural: esbozos contemporáneos. Ed. 3. México, E. Gómez de la Puente, 1915. 309, [2] p. 20½cm. [58

This is a volume containing five short stories, dealing, as the title suggests, with everyday life. The second one, La excursionista, is a humorous description of a party of American tourists who board the train at El Paso for Mexico City. Among them is a "Texas filibuster," who, bent on unusual experiences in Mexico City, disguises himself as a woman and becomes involved in absurd situations which finally result in the exposure of his ruse.

—Reconquista. Barcelona, E. Gómez de la Puente, 1908. [4], 336, [2] p. 19cm. [59

The story is one of religious import, and the conquest that of a man over his own soul. The scene, which is laid in Mexico City, reflects the spirit of its surroundings.

—Santa. Ed. 2, corregida y aumentada por su autor. Barcelona (España), Casa editorial y librería Araluce, 1905. viii, 390 p. 20cm. [60

A novel dealing with the social evil, unsparing in its details, and written in much the same spirit which characterized this type of fiction in other countries some twenty years ago.

—Suprema ley. París, Librería de la Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1896. 564 p. 18½cm. [61

A story of common life in Mexico turning about the domestic unhappiness of a poor court clerk who becomes infatuated with a siren above him in birth. The story closes with his repentance and death. As a piece of character analysis it is probably the highest achievement of Gamboa's realism.—Coester.

—La última campaña; comedia original en tres actos y en prosa. . . . Ed. 2. Mexico, Administración, 1900. [8], [13]-124 p. 18½cm. [62

GARCÍA ICAZBALCETA, JOAQUÍN (1825-1894). Born in the City of Mexico, 1825; died in 1894. Bibliographer, writer of biography, and a lexicographer of note. His works on the native languages of Mexico and other Latin-American countries are valuable source books.

—Bibliografía mexicana del siglo XVI. *See* Bibliographies.

—Colección de documentos para la historia de México; pub. por Joaquín García Icazbalceta. México, J. M. Andrade, 1858-66. 2 v. plates, facsim. 28cm. [63

Vol. 2 has imprint: México, Antigua librería, 1866.

De esta obra sólo se han impreso 300 ejemplares en papel común, y 12 en papel fino.

"Los dos primeros tomos fueron impresos en mi casa, y en gran parte por mis propias manos."—Mendieta's Hist. eccles. ind. pub. por J. García Icazbalceta, p. vi.

Contents.—t. 1. Prólogo. Noticia de las piezas contenidas en este volumen. Noticias de la vida y escritos de fray Toribio de Benavente, o Motolinia, por J. F. Ramírez. Historia de los Indios de Nueva España, por Fr. Toribio Motolinia. Carta de fray Toribio de Motolinia al emperador Cárlos V. (enero 2 de 1555). Varios documentos del siglo XVI.—t. 2. Prólogo. Noticia de las piezas contenidas en este volumen. Documentos del siglo XVI.

—Obras de D. J. Garciá Icazbalceta. . . . México, Imp. de V. Agüeros, editor, 1896-99. 10 v. por. 16½cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos. Historiadores. 1-3, 6, 9, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23.) [64

"Noticia biográfica y bibliográfica," by V. Agüeros: no. 1, p. [v]-xvi.

Contents.—Opúsculos varios. 6 v. (t. I-II, VI-VIII, X) 1896-1899.—Biografías. 3 v. (t. III-IV, IX) 1896-1899.

Biografía de D. Fr. Juan de Zumárraga. (t. V) 1897.

—Vocabulario de mexicanismos. *See* Mexican language.

GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ, ENRIQUE (1871-). Born in Guadalajara in 1871. Physician, poet and journalist. After

taking a medical degree he practiced in his profession for a number of years in the State of Sinaloa, during which time he published his first four books. Later he moved to the City of Mexico, where he has since followed the profession of literature, both as a teacher and as contributor to the best literary journals of Mexico. He is grouped by the critics of Mexican literature with such writers as Gutiérrez Nájera, Manuel José Othón, Salvador Díaz Mirón, Amado Nervo and Luis G. Urbina. Of his work the celebrated critic Francisco A. de Icaza says: "González Martínez ductilizó su propio verso en la perfecta interpretación castellana de los poetas extranjeros más contradictorios. Con gran agilidad rítmica y mental pasa del sentimentalismo ordenado y pulcro de Lamartine a las alucinaciones y sacudimientos patológicos de Poe, refleja el *claire de lune* de Verlaine...." His works as listed by Estrada are as follows: *Preludios*, versos (1903); *Lirismos*, versos (1907); *Silénter*, versos (1909); *Los Senderos Ocultos*, versos (1911); *La Muerte del Cisne*, versos (1915); *La Hora Inútil* (1916); *El Libro de la Fuerza* (1917).

—El libro de la fuerza, de la bondad y del ensueño. México, Porrúa, 1917. 215 p. 18cm. [65

GONZÁLEZ OBREGÓN, LUIS (1865-). Born in Guanajuato in 1865. A writer of popular history and biographical sketches. As stated by Starr, "He is a devoted student of the national history of his country and particularly delights in the investigation of obscure and curious incidents." His published works are in part as follows: *Don José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi* (1888); *Breve Noticia de los Novelistas Mexicanos en el Siglo XIX* (1889); *Vida y Obras de Don José Fernando Ramírez; El Capitán Bernal Díaz del Castillo, Conquistador y Cronista de Nueva España* (1894); *Época colonial. México Viejo* (New ed. 1900); *Colección de Cuadros de Historia de México* (1904); *Los Restos de Hernán Cortés* (1906); *Don Justo Sierra, Historiador* (1907); *México Viejo y Anecdótico* (1909); *La Biblioteca Nacional de México, 1833-1910* (1910); *La Vida de México en 1810* (1911).

—Breve noticia de los novelistas mexicanos en el siglo XIX, por Luis González Obregón. México, Tip. de O. R. Spíndola y ca., 1889. 61 [2] p. 14x11cm. [66

—Don José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi (el Pensador Mexicano) apuntes biográficos y bibliográficos. México, Oficina tip.

de la Secretaría de fomento, 1888. xii, 91 p. por. 23cm. [67

—Época colonial. México viejo; noticias históricas, tradiciones, leyendas y costumbres . . . Nueva ed. aumentada y corregida . . . Paris, México, Librería de la Vda. de C. Bouret, 1900. xiii, [1] 742 p. illus. por. 25cm. [68

New edition of the author's two series of essays which were published separately, 1891 and 1895.

"The work consists of essays, each dealing with some special event in Mexican history, or sketching the life of some eminent person, or depicting some old custom or popular practice. Usually they contain information derived from unpublished manuscripts or rare and ancient works."—Starr.

—The national library of Mexico, 1833-1910; historical essay by Luis González Obregón, tr. by Alberto M. Carreño. México, 1910. 108, [2] p. illus., facsim. 19cm. [69

GONZÁLEZ PEÑA, CARLOS (1885?-). Born in Lagos (Jal.). He was educated in Guadalajara, and afterward came to Mexico City, where he filled a number of public positions, among them, Professor of the Spanish language in the National Preparatory School. He has also been editor and director of various periodicals. His works as listed by Iguínez are: *De Noche* (1905); *La Chiquilla*, novela (1907); *La Musa Bohemia*, novela (1908); *El Hidalgo del Amor*, novela (1918). To these may be added his novel *La fuga de la quimera* (1919).

—La chiquilla; novela. México, Tip. y Encuadernación de I. Paz, 1907. xxv, 491 p. 17½cm. [70

La Chiquilla is the story of a young girl who, possessed of much grace and charm, is unfortunately lacking in the higher spiritual qualities. She is contrasted with her sister, who, altogether differing in type, is pure of heart, and of gentle resignation. Lena, by her vivacity, robs her less worldly sister Antonita of her lover. José Estovet in a preface to the volume says that the whole study is one of elemental instincts. The reviewer compares the women characters to those of Maeterlinck as found in Monna Vanna, and The Treasure of the Humble. González Peña was but twenty-one at the time of the novel's composition and the work is estimated by Estovet as one of promise rather than the finished product of a writer at the height of his attainments.

—La fuga de la quimera; novela. México, Ediciones México moderno, 1919. 252 p. 20cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos modernos.) [71

The title, The Flight of the Chimera, points to the idealism of the book. The chimera of wealth, of ambition and of love are

the human desires which elude our grasp. Spiritual values alone bring true satisfaction. The plot is somewhat trite, with its love intrigues revolving about a young stenographer who marries her wealthy employer to secure social position and, faithless to him, involves his grown daughter and many others in tragic misfortune. The dark picture of social conditions is enlivened by a readable style and the introduction of an interesting political background. The setting is that of the days of the Madero revolution, 1911-1913. The story sets forth the advantages of peace to any country, shows deep sympathy with law and order and declares through one of its characters that "Mexicans are prone to demand their rights without remembering their duties."

The author dedicates his book to Antonio Caso, a prominent young writer on philosophical subjects and a leader of modern Mexican thought.

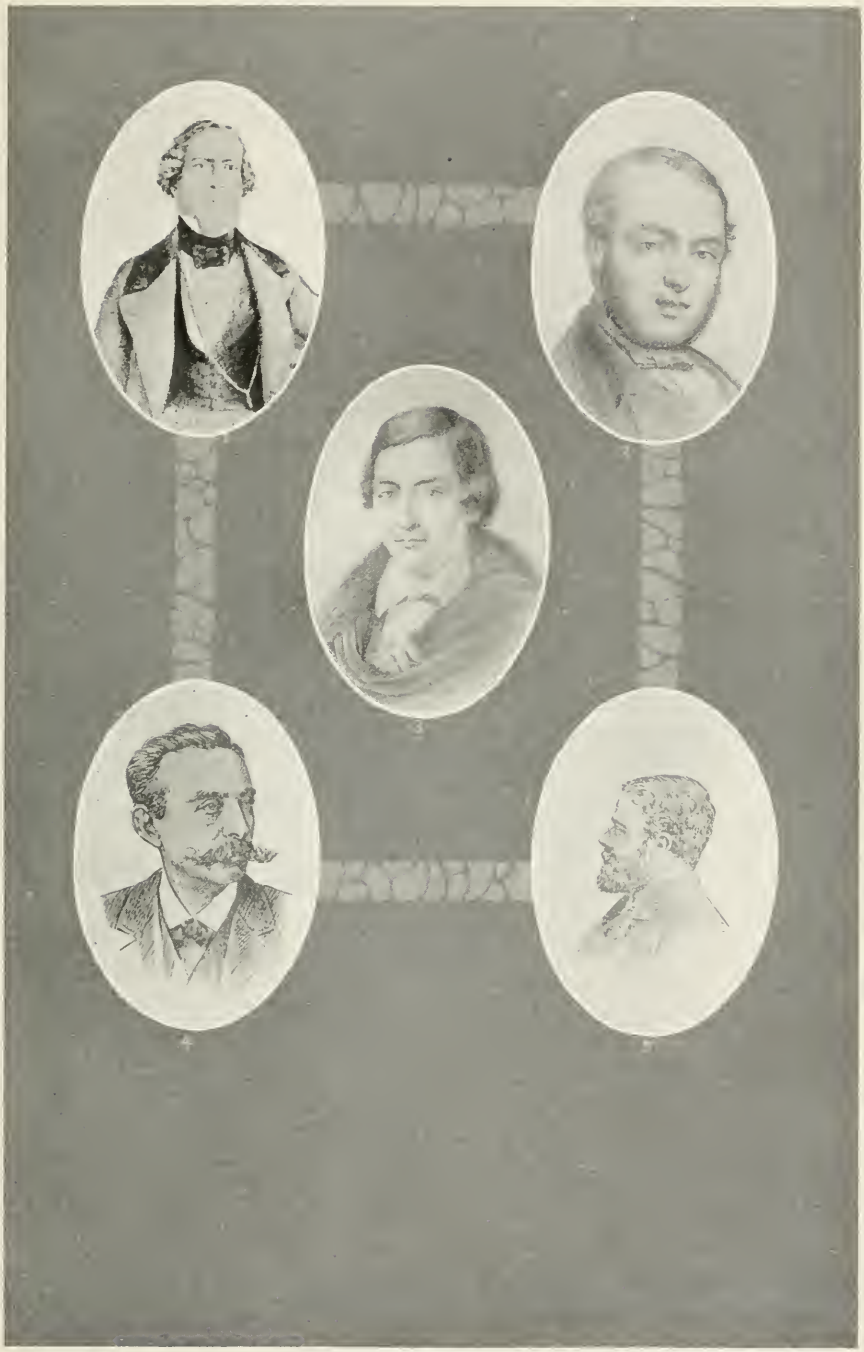
—La musa bohemia; novela. Valencia, F. Sempere y ca., [1908]. 286 p. 19cm. [71a

In general outline the story offers but little new either in theme or treatment. A young writer finds inspiration in the companionship of a "Bohemian Muse," with whom he contracts a free love marriage. Later he deserts her, marrying the daughter of a wealthy publisher who requisitions his talents and turns his life into one round of monotonous hack work, a condition which his wife, who proves selfish and pleasure loving, fails to relieve. Disappointed and rebellious he again seeks the "Muse," but in spite of the love which she still feels for him, she refuses in a spirit of sacrifice to resume any place in his life.

GOROSTIZA, MANUEL EDUARDO DE (1789-1851.) Born in Vera Cruz, 1789; died in Tacubaya in 1851. Statesman and playwright. His father was Governor of Vera Cruz. He first obtained success, both as a writer of comedies and in military affairs, in Spain. After the establishment of the Mexican Republic he served his country in various diplomatic capacities at European courts and was also for a time Minister at Washington. In his own country he served as Minister of the Treasury and Foreign Relations. He organized the present National Library and greatly advanced popular education throughout Mexico.

—Teatro. México, V. Agüeros, 1899-1900. 4 v. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 22, 24, 26, 45.) [72

"Noticia biográfica"; no. 22, p. [v]-xiii.

Contents.—t. 1. Indulgencia para todos. Contigo pan y cebolla. El jugador.—t. 2. Don Dieguito. El amigo íntimo. Las costumbres de antaño o La Pesadilla.—t. 3. También hay secreto en mujer. Lo que son mujeres.—t. 4. Don Bonifacio. La

DRAMATISTS

(1) Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza, (2) Fernando Calderón y Beltrán, (3) Ignacio Rodríguez Galván, (4) José Peón y Contreras, (5) Alfredo Chavero

madrina. Paulina. La hija del payaso. Estela o El padre y la hija. ¡Vaya un apuro! Un enlace aristocratico.

GRANADOS MALDONADO, FRANCISCO (d. 1872). He was Director of the Instituto Literario of the State of Guerrero, and as stated by Leduc died on the 2d of February, 1872. For his notable translation of Paradise Lost into Spanish he was presented with a crown and a collection of English books by the English colony in Mexico City. He was an intimate friend of Altamirano. His books as listed by Iguínez are: *El Ángel del Tiempo*, an epic (1849); *Melodías de la Noche* (1849); *La Zaragozaida*, an epic (1867); *En Paraíso Perdido*, translation of Milton's Paradise Lost (1858). Pimentel mentions a poetic "leyenda" after the style of Zorilla, entitled *La Lámpara de Altar*.

—La Zaragozaida; poema épico en doce cantos. México, Of. Tip. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1904. 283 p. front. (por.) 24½cm. [73

GUTIÉRREZ NÁJERA, MANUEL (1859-1895). Born in the City of Mexico in 1859; died in 1895. A poet of the modern school in Mexico. In 1894 he founded with Carlos Díaz Dufoo *La Revista Azul*, a literary and critical journal of high esthetic standards. In its pages he printed many of his poems, short stories and critical articles. In an appreciation of him Justo Sierra lauds his exquisite style and discriminating taste as well as his delicacy of sentiment and faithfulness to national feeling. His works as listed by Estrada are: *Cuentos Frágiles* (1883); *Poesías* (1896); *Obras*, Prosa, 2 v. (1898-1903); *Poesías*, 2 v. Ed. 2. (1909); *Obras*, Prosa (Artículos Escogidos) (1910); *Hojas Sueltas* (Artículos Díversos) (1912); *Frosa* (Cuentos y Crónicos) (1912); *Amor y Lágrimas* (Poesías Escogidas) (1916); *Cuentos* (1916).

—Cuentos color de humo y Cuentos frágiles. Madrid, Editorial-América [1917]. 296 p. 18½cm. (Biblioteca Andrés Bello. [XXXIII].) [74

—Hojas sueltos; artículos diversos. Con prólogo de Carlos Díaz Dufoo. México, Antigua imprenta de Murguia, 1912. xvi, 223 p. 22cm. [74a

—Obras. Prosa; artículos escogidos. México, n. p., 1910. [2], 515 p. 23x18cm. [74b

—Poesías. Paris, Librería de la Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1912. 2 v. por. 19cm. (Biblioteca de poetas americanos.)
Prologue signed: Justo Sierra. [75

—Sus mejores poesías, elegías, odas breves y otros poemas. Madrid, Sociedad española de librería [1915?] 296 p. 19½cm. (Biblioteca Andrés Bello [1].) [76

"Ligera apreciación sobre Gutiérrez Nájera" (signed R. Blanco-Fombona): p. [263]-292.

INCLÁN, LUIS GONZAGA (1816-1875). Born in Tlalpan in 1816; died in Mexico City in 1875. Agriculturist, editor and novelist. He left the preparatory schools before finishing the course and immediately took up agricultural pursuits, into which he went very thoroughly and with much success. About 1851 he removed to Mexico City for the better education of his children and there set up a printing press. From this he issued broadsides which gave news of the day in verse form for the benefit of the common people who preferred a versified to a prose account. He also collaborated in the publication of various periodicals of the day, such as *La Cuchara y el Cucharón*, *El Látigo* and *El Tenorio*. His writings were as follows: *Reglas Con Que un Colegial Pueda Colear y Lazar* (1860); *Recuerdos de "El Chamberín" o Sea Breve Relación de los Hechos Más Públicos y Memorables de este Noble Caballo*, in verse (1867); *Astucia* (v. 1, 1865, v. 2, 1866); *El Capadero de la Hacienda de Ayala* (1872); *Los Tres Pepes; Pepita la Planchadora*. The two last titles were novels dealing with Mexican customs, which were left by the author in manuscript. They were later destroyed by fire and never published. (Information from Núñez y Domínguez: El novelista Inclán.)

—Astucia el jefe de los Hermanos de hoja o Los charros contrabandistas de la rama. Novela histórica de costumbres mexicanas. Paris, La Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1908 (1865) 2 v. illus. 18½cm. [77

This novel, as the title indicates, was an account of the bandit Astucia and his followers, called Brothers of the Leaf. They carried on a contraband trade in tobacco, were lawless in many respects but were generous in their treatment of the oppressed. The novel has been highly praised by Pimentel and Federico Gamboa. Of it Gamboa says: "Its Mexican naturalism is much more pronounced than that of Periquillo. Its pages reproduce the Mexican bandit, whose characterization is not modelled after Gil Blas, nor is it modified by any other foreign influence." He further speaks of it as a great national picture, teeming with local color, such a picture as the Mexican national feeling idolizes. The language is full of local phrases and has been quoted from copiously by García Icazbalceta in his *Diccionario de Provincialismos*.

—JIMÉNEZ RUEDA, JULIO. Como en la vida: obra dramática en tres actos y un epílogo, premiada por el Departamento Universitario y de Bellas Artes y Estrenada con éxito en el teatro Colon, la noche del 21 de Septiembre de 1918. México, Dirección de Talleres Gráficos, 1919. 161, [4] p. por. 20x15cm. [78

The author states in his proem that the drama does not involve the death of any of the characters, and still it illustrates how "As in Life" people carry tragedy in their hearts though they may seem as a part of the happy and careless throng which crowds the street. The brother, Ricardo, indolent by nature and fond of gay company, makes no effort to hold his family together. Laura, the sister, is urged by her poverty and the distress at home on the one hand, and her somewhat gay nature on the other, to accept the gifts of her employer. Her lover, Leonardo, however, remains true to her in spite of the difficulties into which her weakness drives her, and they are united at the close. One of the brightest scenes of the play is where a travelling salesman brings into the office in which Laura and the other girls are at work, his tempting array of women's finery, displaying it to the admiration of all the girls, who inspect it amid gay comment.

—Sílabos de las pláticas sobre literatura mexicana, dadas por el señor Don Julio Jiménez Rueda en la Universidad popular mexicana. México, Imprenta Victoria, 1918. [14] p. 29½cm. [79

LÓPEZ ITUARTE, ALFONSO. Satanás: novela histórica con el relato de la invasión de Veracruz y el conflicto con la Casa Blanca. México. (A. L. Ituarte y ca.) 1914. 88 p. illus., por. 22½cm. [80

This is a story of the American occupation of Vera Cruz on April 21, 1914. The hero, a native Indian, nicknamed Satanás because of his ugly visage, is made to represent, on the one hand, the native resentment against the Gringo, and, on the other, the suffering of the poor at the hands of the rich land-owners of Mexico. A marriage is arranged for Satanás with María, by Don Rodrigo Pelaez, in whose service they are both employed. Then, during the absence of Satanás, Don Rodrigo enters the home of María with evil designs. Satanás, returning unexpectedly, slays Don Rodrigo, and knowing that his case would not receive justice, flees, and is himself killed when he joins the snipers during the "Invasion" of Vera Cruz. The story has but small claim to literary merit as the style is faulty, and the organization is poor. The incidents are strung together with bits of historical information, past and present, and this supplemented by certain official communications between Washington and Mexico at the time of the misunderstanding. It does, however, reflect with some spirit, many of the local antagonisms common to the present state of political unrest in Mexico.

LÓPEZ-PORTILLO Y ROJAS, JOSÉ (1850-). Born at Guadalajara in 1850. Lawyer, statesman and novelist. After graduating from the law school in his native city he spent some time in foreign travel, and on his return published his *Impresiones de Viaje*. He has held many public offices and has always endeavored to take the part of the people, particularly in the land question. He was for a time Governor of the State of Jalisco, and was Minister for Foreign Affairs under Huerta. He has written a number of novelettes, among which are: *El Espejo* (1886) and *Vieras* (1887); legendary tales such as: *La Isla del Paraíso* (1886), and *Adalinda* (1887), and the longer novels: *La Parcela* (1898); *Los Precursores* (1908); *Fuertes y Débiles* (1919). All of his writings give naturalistic pictures of Mexican life and customs, particularly those characteristic of Jalisco, his native State.

—Novelas cortas. México, V. Agüeros, 1900-1903. 2 v. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 27, 49.) [81

—La parcela; novela de costumbres mexicanas . . . México, Impr. de "El Tiempo," 1904. xiii, 302 p. plates. 21cm.
"Noticia biográfica del autor": p. [vii]-xiii. [82

—La parcela [novela]. México, V. Agüeros, 1898. xxvi, 542, [4] p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 11.) [83
"Noticia biográfica del autor": p. [v]-xviii.

This story of "The Piece of Land," which is the author's most noteworthy literary achievement, sets forth the attachment felt for landed property by the common people. Written several years before the Revolution of 1910 it proved to be prophetic in its warnings of social unrest. The theme of the story is set forth by Coester as follows: "Don Pedro Ruiz, a rich Indian, has an only son, Gonzalo, twenty-three years of age, who is engaged to marry Ramona, the only daughter of Don Miguel Díaz. The latter is envious of Don Pedro's wealth, so at the suggestion of a shyster lawyer he seizes a lot of land adjoining his own property. When the matter is carried into court, the boundary line is determined by means of bribing the judge in Don Miguel's favor. In a higher court, however, the same means resecures the property for Don Pedro. Don Miguel then attempts to injure his wealthy neighbor by various mean and underhand methods, such as assassinating his tenants and breaking a dam that impounds water for driving the latter's mills. During all these quarrels of the parents, the lovers are naturally having a hard time, but at last a sudden reconciliation permits their marriage and an end of the story."

—Los precursores (novela). México, V. Agüeros, 1909. viii, [4], 722, [2] p. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 69.) [84

The events narrated in this novel center about the closing of the convents in Mexico. Two orphan children, Berta, a girl of good family, and Joaquín, an Indian child, were brought up by the Sisters of Charity and befriended by them through their youth. Joaquín develops unusual musical ability both as a composer and performer. The two orphans are married, but their happiness is clouded over by Joaquín's failure to receive public recognition for his compositions and by the loss of their only friends, the Sisters, who are driven out of Mexico. Joaquín composes an opera, the libretto of which is based upon the story of Doña Marina. Upon finding that this opera and all his musical compositions are scorned by the critics he burns his manuscripts, becomes a teacher of music, and no longer makes ambitious attempts at composition. Many chapters of the story are devoted to a discussion of the events attending the suppression of the religious orders of Mexico.

MALDONADO, ALFONSO M. (1849-). Born in the City of Puebla in 1849. Lawyer and novelist. Throughout a long career he has been a Judge, first in his own city, and in 1905 of the District of Lower California. He wrote many short stories and a novel, historical in setting.

—Obras. México, V. Agüeros, 1908-1910. 3 v. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 62, 64, 70.) [85

"Datos biográficos del autor": no. 62, p. [v]-vii.

Contents.—t. 1. Cuentos y narraciones.—t. 2. Nobles y plebeyos. —t. 3. Cuentos y narraciones.

Nobles y plebeyos deals with the period of the French Intervention, and is an attempt, so the author states, to interpret the events of the years 1862 to 1867 in the light of his personal experiences.

MARROQUÍ, JOSÉ MARÍA (1824-1898). Born in the City of Mexico in 1824. He was a physician, man of affairs, and author. He was private secretary of President Comonfort and consul of Mexico to Barcelona in 1874, and was later Professor of Spanish language and literature in the National Preparatory School. His greatest work, *La Ciudad de México*, representing more than twenty years of research, was written toward the close of his life. He also published a number of pamphlets on Orthography, some political pamphlets, a novel, *La Llorona*, and, in collaboration with Sr. Berganzo, a *Life of Manuel Carpio*.

—La llorona; cuento histórico mexicano. México, Imp. de I. Cumplido, 1887. 143 p. front., plates. 15½cm. [86

For the instruction of his daughter the author weaves into one story, simple in style, four popular traditions: The Legend of Princess Papantzin, The Birds that Called the Men of the North to the Valley of Anáhuac, that of La Llorona, or Doña Marina, and The Granting of Absolution by a Priest to the Skeleton of a Dead Man. There was pronounced upon Doña Marina a penance which required her observance for two thousand years. She was condemned to mourn her disloyalty to the Aztec race and her forbidden relationship with Cortez by walking the streets in sorrow nightly until twelve o'clock, and each year recording upon the Aztec stone a mark to show that her penance was performed for that year. Princess Papantzin, recalled from her tomb in order to teach her people the true religion, seeks out Doña Marina, and through charity shares her penance. After many years an angel appears to the Princess, telling her that she has fulfilled the mission for which she was resurrected and that Heaven is ready to receive her. A few days later the same messenger appears to Doña Marina telling her that this is the last night that she need record her penance, and instructing her to confess to a priest whom she will meet at the Aztec stone. The reader is left to conclude that Doña Marina was the skeleton shriven by the priest as recounted in the legend.

MATEOS, JUAN ANTONIO (183?-1911). A prominent government and military official, novelist, dramatist and editor. He received his law degree at San Juan de Letrán, Mexico, in 1857. He was closely associated with all the celebrated generals of his day and held various government positions from the time of President Juárez to that of his death in 1911, when he was Magistrate of the Chamber of Deputies. His personal experiences in a period full of romantic events, his association with prominent men, and the ease with which he composed made him the ready spokesman of the military events of his long career. According to Ireneo Paz, Mateos and Riva Palacio determined to give new life to the Mexican stage, which, since the days of Calderón and Galván had seemed to lack a representative, and with this in view collaborated in the composition of some fifty dramas. Mateos was connected editorially with the *Monitor Republicano* and the *Siglo XIX*. He wrote with great rapidity and never revised or corrected. This hasty method of composition laid him open to much criticism, but did not affect his popularity with the average reader, with whom his historical novels have long been in constant demand. These novels voice the feeling of the old régime which went out with Díaz, the last one, *La Magestad Caída* (Fallen Majesty), "being the proud story of the almost imperial reign of that ruler." Their contents cover a wide historical field extending

from the Spanish Conquest to Madero. A partial list from J. B. Iguínez is as follows: *El Sol de Mayo; Memorias de La Intervención*, novela histórica (1868); *El Cerro de Las Campanas*, novela histórica (1868); *Los Insurgentes*, novela histórica (1869); *Romances y Leyendas* (1875); *Sacerdote y Caudillo*, novela histórica mexicana; *Sor Angélica*, novela (1875); *Los Dramas de México*, novela (1887); *Las Olas Altas*, novela (1889); *La Bupa Marea*, novela (1889); *El Vendedor de Periódicos*, novela (1889); *Las Olas Muertas*, novela (1889); *Sangre de Niños*, novela histórica (1901); *Sepulcros Blanqueados*, novela (1902); *La Magestad Caída o la Revolución Mexicana*. (Biog. from Ireneo Paz and Juan Iguíniz.)

—El Cerro de las Campanas (memorias de un guerrillero); novela histórica mexicana. México, Tip. "Diamante," 1902. 4 v. in 2. 16½cm. [87

"The sorrowful tale of Maximilian and Carlotta, those unfortunate pawns in the political game of the monarchs of Austria and France." The title of the story bears the same name as the locality where the Emperor was shot.

—Los insurgentes, continuación de Sacerdote y caudillo; novela histórica mexicana. Novísima edición adornada de espléndidos fotograbados. México, Maucci hermanos, [1869]. 358 p. illus. 21½cm. [88

At head of title: Independencia mexicana.

This is an account of the Revolution as carried out under Morelos, Bravo and Iturbide, with a description of Iturbide's brief empire. Interwoven with the historical facts is the Legend of the Emeralds. Three emeralds were said to have been taken from the collar of Xicotencatl and given to three noble young Aztecs. They and their descendants were to guard the emeralds with the understanding that when the three precious stones were once more united, their country would be on the eve of its independence.

—Sacerdote y caudillo, memorias de la Insurrección; novela histórica mexicana. Novísima edición ilustrada por espléndidos fotograbados. México, Maucci hermanos, [1902]. 448 p. illus. 21½cm. [89

The story, Priest and Leader, describes the career of Hidalgo as the saviour of his country. It begins with the events of 1810 and closes with the death of Hidalgo, after which Morelos, also a priest, becomes leader of the movement for independence.

—Sangre de niños (una página de Chapultepec); novela his-

tórica. Primer año del siglo XX. México, Lynotipia de "El Mundo" y "El Imparcial," 1901. 134 p. 22cm. [90

This takes up the war between the United States and Mexico in 1848. "The blood of the children" refers to the defense of the Castle of Chapultepec by the young students of the military school, who sacrificed their lives for the honor of their nation.

—El sol de Mayo, memorias de la Intervención: novela histórica. Novísima edición adornada de numerosos fotograbados intercalados en el texto. Buenos-Aires, Maucci hermanos e hijos, [1868]. 458 p. por., illus. 21½cm. [91

The period covered is that of the French intervention in 1863, including the siege of Zaragoza. The story leaves the French victorious in the Capital with the Mexican armies returning to the province to continue the struggle.

—Las liras hermanes. *See* Riva Palacio, Vicente.

MEDIZ BOLIO, ANTONIO. Dramatist and journalist. Although trained as a lawyer he has devoted his energies largely to writing. At present he is director of *El Heraldo*, a leading newspaper of Mexico. He has written a "trilogy of sociological dramas, only one of which, *La Ola*, has so far been presented to the public." His historical drama in verse, dealing with the period of the Aztecs, *La Flecha del Sol*, was reviewed with high praise in *El Universal*, August 24, 1918. (Information, in part, from Mrs. W. F. Saunders, The Drama in Mexico, *Drama*, January, 1920.)

—La ola: comedia dramática en tres actos escrita en prosa. . . . Mérida, Yucatán, Impr. "Ateneo peninsular," 1918. [12], 117 p. 18cm. [92

MÉNDEZ DE CUENCA, LAURA (1853-). Born in the Hacienda de Tamariz in the vicinity of Amecameca (Mexico) in 1853. Her husband was the well known poet and author Agustín F. Cuenca, who died in 1884. Señora Méndez de Cuenca has travelled extensively and after her husband's death resided for some time in San Francisco, California. It was here she began her writing and the scenes of a number of her short stories are laid in California, the characters being descendants of the early Mexican settlers of that state. Her best known writings are a collection of stories called, *Simplezas*, and a book for children, *El Hogar Mexicano, Nociones de Economía Doméstica*, in which she tries to teach the Mexicans sanitation and scientific cookery, as practiced and taught in the U. S. (México, 1907).

POETS

(1) Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera, (2) Amado Nervo, (3) Juan de Dios Peza, (4) Manuel Acuña, (5) Francisco Granados Maldonado, (6) Ignacio Pérez Salazar y Osario, (7) Fray Manuel de Navarrete

—Simplezas. La venta del chivo priesto. Un rayo de luna. El ridículo santelices. [etc.] París, P. Ollendorff, n. d. [2], 270 p. por. 19cm. [93

MORENO, SILVESTRE (1837-). Born in the City of Mexico in 1837. He was for a long time connected with the College of Orizaba. He occupied a number of governmental positions and had a large share in administrative matters connected with the State of Vera Cruz. He founded the society Sánchez Oropesa, which was for many years the center of the intellectual life of Orizaba.

—La crítica literaria en México. Estudio presentado a la academia mexicana, correspondiente de la Real Español, en la Junta celebrada el día 16 de Mayo de 1907. Ed. 2. Orizaba, Ver., M. C. Limón, 1908. 51 p. 25½cm. [94

—Opúsculos varios. México, V. Agüeros, 1901. xxiii, 591 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 32.) [95

"Apuntes biográficos", by Rafael Delgado; p. [v]-xxiii.

This volume is composed of addresses on literary topics delivered, for the most part, at Orizaba.

NAVARRETE, FRAY MANUEL DE (1768-1809). Born in Zamora (Michoacan) in 1768; died in Tlalpujahua in 1809. He was a Franciscan Friar who wrote bucolic and also religious poetry. In the latter Esteva compares him to Fra Angelico, and says that like the painter he "seemed inspired by an angel." He formed in Mexico a literary society called La Arcadia Mexicana, for the encouragement of poetic composition.

—Poesías. México, V. Agüeros, 1904. xv, 475 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 50.) [96

"Memoria sucinta de los principales sucesos de la vida de Fr. Manuel Navarrete....": p. [iii]-xv.

NERVO, AMADO (1870-1919). Born in Tepic in 1870; died May 24, 1919, in Montevideo, where shortly before he had presented his credentials as Mexican Minister. He was also accredited to Argentina. In his death the Latin-American people lost not only one of their greatest poets and litterateurs, but a trained diplomatist as well. Previous to his last appointment he was for some years a first secretary and chargé d'affaires of Mexico in Madrid. In his youth he planned to follow a

theological career but he left the seminary before taking orders. He then went to Europe, where he travelled extensively and wrote for newspapers and magazines, contributing to them verses, articles and stories. He collaborated with Gutiérrez Nájera, Díaz Dufoo, and Luis G. Urbina in the famous periodical *Revista Azul*. Santos González in his *Antología de Poetas Modernistas Americanas* chooses Nervo as best representing the later phase of the Modernista School among the Mexican poets. His works as listed by Estrada in his *Poetas Nuevas de México* are: *El Bachiller* (1894); *Perlas Negras* (1898); *Origéne* (1901); *Poemas* (1900); *El Exodo y Las Flores del Camino* (1902); *Perlas Negras, Místicas, Las Voces* (1904); *Lira Heroica* (1902); *Otras Vidas* (1909); *Los Jardines Interiores* (1905); *Almas que Pasan* (1906); *Lecturas Mexicanas Graduadas* (1906-1909); *En Voz Baja* (1909); *Juana de Asbaje* (1910); *Ellos* (1912); *Mis Filosofías* (1912); *Serenidad* (1914); *El Diablo Desinteresado* (1916). To these may be added, *Elevación* (1917); and *Florilegios*, a volume of poems published in Buenos Aires shortly before his death: *Plenitud*, a collection of prose (1919).

—Almas que pasan; últimas prosas de Amado Nervo. Madrid, Tip. de la Revista de Archivos, 1906. 144, [2] p. 18½cm. [97

Contents.—Lía y Raquel.—El miedo a la muerte.—La última guerra.—Los dos clavelas (historia vulgar).—Dos rivales.—Una esperanza.—El viejecito.—Las casas.—Una humillación.—"El dominio del Canadá."—El final de un idilio.—Un cuento.

—El donador de almas. México, Tip de "El Mundo," [1899]. 79 p. illus. 15½cm. [98

—Elevación. (Nuevos poemas) Madrid, 159 p. [99

—Ellos: Los que ignoran que están muertos. La locomotora. Las varitas de virtud, etc. Paris, P. Ollendorff, 1909. [4], 268 p. 18½cm. [100

—En voz baja. La sombra del ala. Un libro amable. Del "Éxodo y las flores del camino." Paris, P. Ollendorff, 1909. 183 p. front., por. 18½cm. [101

—Juana de Asbaje (contribución al centenario de la independencia de México) . . . Madrid, [Impr. de los hijos de M. G. Hernandez], 1910. 231 p. por. fascims. 20cm. [102

"Algunas de las más bellas poesías de Sor Juana": p. [197]-214.

—Otras vidas. . . . novelas cortas, dibujos de Passos. México (etc.)

J. Ballescá y ca., sucesores, [1909]. 222 p. illus. 19½cm. [103
Contents.—Pascual Aguilera (1892) costumbres regionales.—El bachiller, con algunos juicios críticos. [3. ed.]—El donador de almas.

—Perlas negras. Místicas. Las voces. París, Librería de la Vda. Ch. Bouret, 1916. [2], 152 p. por. 18cm. (Biblioteca de poetas americanos.) [104

—Plenitud....México, Escuela Tip. Salesiana, 1919. 134 p. por. 18cm. [105

—Serenidad, 1909-1912. Madrid, Renacimiento [1914]. [14], [17]-253 p. 19cm. [106

NÚÑEZ Y DOMÍNGUEZ, JOSÉ DE JESÚS (1887-). Born in Papantla (Vera Cruz). Poet and journalist. He was educated in the City of Mexico and began journalistic work when he was very young. In 1912 he was elected to represent his native district in the Congress of the Union. In 1913 he became Editor of the *Revista de Revistas*. In addition to many contributions to various periodicals he has published *El Rebozo* (1914); *Holocaustos*, versos (1915); and the volume listed below. (Biog. from Estrada: *Poetas nuevos de México*.)

—Los poetas jóvenes de México y otros estudios literarios nacionalistas. París, México, Vda. de C. Bouret, 1918. 153 p. 20cm. [107

Contents.—Los poetas jóvenes de México.—El novelista Inclán. —"El Pensador Mexicano," feminista.—La poesía en "El Periquillo." Apéndice.

OTHÓN, MANUEL JOSÉ (1858-1906). One of the greatest nature poets of Mexico. Born in the city of San Luis Potosí, 1858. The greater part of his life was spent in the provinces, though occasionally he was induced to visit Mexico City, where his appearance was always heralded with honor. He preferred the country, however, spending much of his time in the enjoyment of ranch life in Coahuila, where he wrote his best poems. His works as listed by Estrada are: *Poesías* (1880); *Después De La Muerte*, drama en tres actos en verso (1884, 2d ed. 1885); *Lo Que Hay Detrás De La Dicha*, drama en tres actos en verso (1886); *Poemas Rústicos* (1902); *El Último Capítulo*, ensayo dramático (1906); *Noche Rústicos De Las Walpurgis*, poema (1907); *El Himno De Los Bosques* (1908).

—Después de la muerte; drama en tres actos en verso. San Luis Potosí, Dávalos, 1884. [107a

—Poesías. San Luis Potosí, 1884. [107b

PARRA, PORFIRIO (1854-). Born in the City of Chihuahua in 1854. Physician and author. Aside from writings which he contributed to scientific periodicals he found expression also in many types of literary composition. He wrote a long ode called *A Las Matemáticas*, a drama entitled *Lutero* presented with success, two lyrics, *La Noche and Recuerdo*, and a descriptive lyric poem called *El Agua*, and also a novel, *Pacotillas*. (Biog. from Godoy: Enciclopedia biográfica de contemporáneos.)

—Pacotillas; novela mexicana. Barcelona, Salvat e hijo, 1900. 558 p. 23cm. [108

This novel of political and social strife follows the fortunes of four young men who are fellow-students in the School of Medicine, whose names are Santa Ana, El Chango—"the monkey," Patillitas and Pacotillas. Coester outlines the story as follows: "One of them, El Chango, rises by toadyism in politics and marries great wealth. Pacotillas is a sort of modern picaro who drinks hard and lives with Amelia without marrying her, sometimes in comfortable circumstances and sometimes in great poverty. By antagonizing the government in articles which he published in the papers, he is thrown into prison where he finally dies. Like his prototype, el Periquillo Sarniento, he takes the reader through various classes of Mexican society."

PASTRANA, PRUDENCIO. El laberinto social (narraciones mexicanas) . . . México, Tip. de Aguilar e hijos, 1903. 286 p. 23cm. [109

PAYNO Y FLORES, MANUEL (1810-1894). Born in the City of Mexico in 1810; died at San Ángel in 1894. Diplomat, historian, geographer, statesman, novelist. He served as Secretary of the Treasury through several administrations. Although his literary work was incidental to his political career, he published, besides political pamphlets, a compendium of Mexican history, a book of travel and several novels. The periodicals also from 1838 onward contained many of his articles and short stories. His most popular novel *El Fistol del Diablo* was published for the first time in 1845-46; a second edition appeared in 1859. *Los Bandidos de Río Frío* appeared in 1891. He also published the same year *Compendio de la*

Historia de México, a brief history of Mexico from prehistoric times to the date of publication.

—Los bandidos de Río Frío: novela naturalista humoristica, de costumbres, de crimenes y de horrores, por Manuel Payno. Con un estudio final descifrando el incógnito que encierran los personajes por Don Luis González Obregón. México, Ediciones México moderno, 1919. 2 v. 25x20cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos modernos.) [110

—El fistol del diablo: novela de costumbres mexicanas. Ed. 3. Precedida de una introducción sobre la novela, la leyenda, y los cuentos. Barcelona, [Tip. "La Academia," 1887]. 2 v. 22½cm. [111

"Nota de algunas palabras y elocuciones que no han sido todavía adoptadas por la Real academia española y que por ser conocidas y de uno común en México se encuentran en esta obra." p. [5]-8.

Arturo, the hero of the story, bent on conquests of love, makes a pact with the devil, who offers him success, promising to show him the world and to make him a man of importance. The devil appears to him in the splendid attire of a man of fashion, wearing on his shirt-front a diamond scarf-pin (*fistol*) which glistens with all the colors of the rainbow. This pin he presents to Arturo to wear at a grand ball which they attend the first night of their companionship. Arturo makes many conquests at the ball and on his way home he meets Celeste, a poor girl, begging for a sick mother and father. He goes home with her, gives her money and the *fistol*. The jewel changes hands many times, always bringing disaster to the possessor. Many love intrigues are set in motion, involving particularly Aurora and Teresa, two girls whom Arturo met at the ball: Manuel, a friend whom he makes the same night, and who proves to be the lover of Teresa: and Celeste, the poor girl whom he really loves. After recounting these at length the story closes with a description of the invasion of Mexico by American troops, the attack on Churubusco and Chapultepec being described in detail. Arturo is severely wounded in this engagement and is nursed by Celeste, who is now a Sister of Charity. He recognizes her and asks the priest to marry them. He does not recover from his wound, however, and Celeste falls lifeless at the shock of his death. Teresa is also united to her lover, Manuel. When the lovers are brought together by the fortunes of war the *fistol* is once more stolen, and apparently disappears.

—Novelas cortas. México, V. Agüeros, 1901. xvii, 541 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 36.) [112

"Apuntes biográficos del autor", by Alejandro Villaseñor y Villaseñor: p. [v]-xvii.

PAZ, IRENEO (1836-). Born at Guadalajara in 1836. Politician, journalist and novelist. He was active in his support of Díaz, repeatedly attacking the opposition in newspaper articles, and suffering imprisonment twice. He was a prolific writer. Obregón gives a partial list of his works as follows: *La Piedra del Sacrificio* (2d ed. of 1874); *Guadalupe* (1874); *Amor de Viejo* (1874); *Amor y Suplicio* (1881); *Doña Marina* (1883); *Los Dos Antonios* (1883); *Algunas Campañas* (1884-85); a series of historic Mexican legends on the War of Independence which includes the titles: *El Lic. Verdad* (1886); *La Corregidora* (1887); *Hidalgo* (1887); *Morelos* (1889). He also published *Los Hombres Prominentes de México* (1889). This was printed in Spanish, French and English and contains the biographies of more than two hundred Mexicans of distinguished achievement.

—Amor de viejo. Ed. 3. México, Imp. y lit. de I. Paz, 1882. 90, [2] p. illus. 23½cm. [113

—Amor y suplicio; novela histórica. Ed. 7. México, Imp. y lit. de I. Paz, 1898-99. 2 v. illus. 23cm. [114

This novel is based upon the stirring events in the reign of Montezuma II, following the arrival of Cortez at the shores of Mexico in 1519. There is introduced as a background to this story of conquest the love of the celebrated Cuauhtemoc, a nephew of Montezuma, for Otila, a beautiful girl of Tlaxcala. Upon the arrival of the Spaniards, Otila becomes infatuated with Velázquez, nephew of the Governor of Cuba, who converts her to Christianity, changes her name to Elvira and makes her his wife; the marriage, however, proved to be an unhappy one. The hatred of Cuauhtemoc for the Spaniards is intensified by the loss of Otila, whom he continues to love. As the events of the conquest proceed Cuauhtemoc kills Velázquez and is about to seek out Otila, only to find that she has been fatally wounded by a former lover, a friend of Cuauhtemoc. Before her death she persuades Cuauhtemoc to accept the true faith.

—Doña Marina; novela histórica. Continuación de la novela del mismo autor que tiene por titulo Amor y suplicio. México, Imp. y lit. de I. Paz, 1883. 2 v. illus. 23cm. [115

The first volume deals with the many conspiracies formed against Cortez by the Spaniards, largely at the instigation of his enemy Velázquez, Governor of Cuba. With the aid of Marina, Cortez succeds in thwarting his enemies' schemes. She acts as spy under many difficult circumstances, always regarding her own safety as of small account. Much of the human interest of the story depends upon the sub-plot which recounts the loves of Isabel, supposedly the only living child of Montezuma, and

that of Pedro Gallego, a young Spanish soldier. All the minor episodes introduced into the story serve to emphasize the loyalty of Marina for Cortez. Conspicuous among these was her refusal of the love of Jaramilla, a Spanish nobleman, and that of Cuauhtlizin, an Aztec prince. In the second volume is recorded the marriage of Isabel and Pedro Gallego. Further complications surround Marina upon the arrival of the wife of Cortez in the City of Mexico. Marina decides, thereupon, to withdraw from Coyoacán, the headquarters of Cortez, and takes up her abode in the City of Mexico. One of her suitors, Jaramilla, persists in his attentions and driven to desperation she tells him that she is about to become the mother of a child by Cortez, whose love she values above all else. The wife of Cortez, insanely jealous of Marina, repeatedly provokes quarrels with husband. Cortez, now politically powerful, finds that both his wife and Marina stand in his way. Then occurs the sudden death of Doña Catalina, his wife, which is attributed by everyone, including Marina, to Cortez, but since there is no one to bring charges against him he departs for Spain without question. Marina marries Jaramilla in order that her child should not have a criminal for a father. Cortez, on reaching Spain, marries there a woman of the Court. When Marina hears of this marriage she realizes that her love for Cortez has not died, and in the anguish of disappointment takes her own life by throwing herself down from the heights of Chapultepec.

—Guadalupe: novela original. Ed. 3. México, Imp. y lit. de I. Paz, 1882. 117, [4] p. illus. 23½cm. [116

This is a story which brings in the fortunes of two families, that of Pedro Espínola, of the wealthy class, and the other of a poor young artist, Rafael, who lives with his mother and an orphan cousin, Guadalupe. Upon one occasion the family of Espínola was attacked by bandits and rescued by Rafael, who falls in love with the daughter Amelia. She plays with him for a time but finally throws him over and marries a man of better social standing. Lorenzo, the brother of Amelia, who is a young man of the world, becomes infatuated with Guadalupe, but she realizes that his attentions are not honorable and refuses to receive them. Rafael, after his humiliation, leaves home and enters the army, where he obtains rapid advancement. Upon his return after some years he finds that fortune has turned against the Espínola family, that they have lost their money, and that Lorenzo is in prison. He secures his liberation and at the close of the story marries Guadalupe, who always had been silently devoted to him.

—Los hombres prominentes de México. *See* Collections. Literary Criticism. Biography.

PEÑA, RAFAEL ÁNGEL DE LA (1837-1906). Born in Mexico City in 1837; died in 1906. Was philologist, teacher and literary critic. The major part of his work is linguistic.

—Discursos. Artículos literarios.—Ensayos de crítica, etc. México, V. Agüeros, 1900. xix, 478 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 30.) [117

"Noticia biográfica del autor": p. [v]-xix.

PEÓN Y CONTRERAS, JOSÉ (1843-1909). Born in Yucatan in 1843; died in 1909. Lyric poet, dramatist and novelist. He received a medical degree at the age of twenty-five, but gave up medicine for literature and made himself the leading dramatic poet of Mexico. When he staged his plays it was the time of Díaz, the period of literary renascence in Mexico, and the success of his dramas contributed much to this literary revival. All his writings, dramas, novels and poetry are historical in their import and in their setting. His published writings are in part as follows: *La Cruz del Paredón*, legends (1861); *Poesías* (1868); *Romances Históricos* (1871); *Romances Dramáticos* (1880); *Trovas Columbinas*, lyrical poems (1881); *Ecos*, poems (1883); *Veleidosa*, a novel (1891); His dramatic compositions were written chiefly in verse. Six of them appeared in 1876, *Esperanza; Gil González de Ávila; ¡Hasta el Cielo!* in prose, *La Hija del Rey; Luchas de Honra; El Sacrificio de la Vida*, in prose. *Por el Joyel del Sombrero* (1878); *Vivo o Muerto* (1879); *Gabriela*, in prose (1890); *Soledad* (1892); *En el Umbral de la Dicha* (1895).

—Romances históricos y dramáticos. Pequeños dramas colombinas. Ecos. México, V. Agüeros, 1902. 513 p. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 46.) [118

—Romances históricos y dramáticos. Trovas colombinas. Con una noticia de la vida y obras del autor. Paris, Garnier hermanos, 1888. xxxi, 343 p. por. 18cm. (Biblioteca poética.) [119

—Teatro. México, V. Agüeros, 1896-1897. 2 v. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 4, 5.) [120

"Noticia biográfica del autor": no. 4, p. [v]-xii.

Contents.—t. 1. La hija del rey. Vivo o muerto. Gil González de Ávila. Luchas de honra y de amor. Por el joyel del sombrero.—t. 2. El sacrificio de la vida. Esperanza. Gabriela. Soledad. ¡Hasta el cielo! En el umbral de la dicha.

—Veleidosa. México, F. Díaz de León, 1891. xvi, 128 p. por. 20cm. [121

"Prólogo," by M. Gutiérrez Nájera: p. [vii]-xvi.

PÉREZ, JOSÉ T. Los Mártires de Uruapan: drama en verso, en cuatro actos y un prólogo. . . . Uruapan, F. Vigil, 1894. iv, [2], 155 p. 17cm. [122

PÉREZ SALAZAR Y OSARIO, IGNACIO (1816-1871). Born in Puebla in 1816. Poet and statesman. He contributed many articles to the periodicals of his day on political, religious and literary topics. Juan de Dios Peza says of him: "He did not sing of low and base passion but of tenderness, virtue, of faith and of the finer feelings."

—Poesías. México, V. Agüeros, 1906. xxiii, 554 [2] p. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 56.) [123

Biographical sketch (p. [v]-xxiii) signed: Juan de Dios Peza.

PEZA, JUAN DE DIOS (1852-1910). Born in the City of Mexico in 1852; died in 1910. Poet and statesman. He has been called the "Longfellow of Mexican poetry." In 1878 he was sent to Spain as Secretary of the Mexican Legation. While there he was well received by the leading Spanish writers, publishing in Madrid his anthology of Mexican poetry, *La Lira Mexicana*. On his return to Mexico he held a number of public offices, among them Secretary of the Department of Communications and Public Works. A prolific writer of popular verse he was widely recognized, having his poems translated into Portuguese, Italian, German and Russian. He did much also to popularize the writings of other Mexican authors outside his own country. His domestic poem, *Fusiles y Muñecas*, descriptive of his own children, was translated into Russian. Of it Esteva, quoting Duque Job, says: "The gun of the author of the *Cantos del Hogar*, more successful than that of Napoleon I, has penetrated into St. Petersburg." (Information from Esteva and Godoy.)

—Poesías completas de Juan de Dios Peza . . . París, Garnier hermanos, 1890-1897. 5. v. por. 18cm. (Biblioteca poética.) v. 2 is in ed. 3. [124

Contents.—t. 1. Hogar y patria.—t. 2. El arpa del amor.—t. 3. Recuerdos y esperanzas, con prólogo de Manuel G. Revilla.—t. 4. Flores del alma y versos festivos.—t. 5. Leyendas históricas, tradicionales y fantásticas de las calles de ciudad de Méjico, con prólogo de Luis González Obregón.

—Tradiciones y leyendas mexicanas. *See* Riva Palacio, V.

PIMENTEL, FRANCISCO, conde de Heras (1832-1893). Born at Aguas Calientes in the State of the same name. Philologist and litterateur. His family moved to Mexico City, where Pimentel began his literary career by publishing poems. Of his collected works, which comprise five volumes, the first two deal with the language of the Indians native to Mexico, the third with the economic conditions of these indigenous races and the last two with literary criticism. For his philological work on the Mexican languages he received in France a gold medal from the Imperial Institute and one from the Geographical and Statistical Society, as well as honorary mention from the Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. He filled one or two minor political offices and was a member of many learned societies in his own country and in Spain, France and the United States. His works as listed in Leduc: *Diccionario*, appeared between the years 1862 and 1865. In 1904 they were collected by his sons and published in a complete edition. (Biog. from Leduc and Ireneo Paz.)

—Cuadro descriptivo y comparativo de las lenguas indígenas de México. *See* Mexican language.

—Historia crítica de la literatura y de las ciencias en México. Poetas. México, Librería de la enseñanza, 1883. 736 p. 12 por. 23½cm. [125

—Historia crítica de la poesía en México. Nueva ed. corr. y muy aum. México, Oficina tip. de la secretaría de fomento, 1892. 976, ii p. 23cm. [126

PONCE Y FONT, BERNADO (1848-). Born in Dzilan, a small port on the Gulf of Mexico. In the same year his parents settled in Campeche. He obtained a law degree and settled in Mérida, where he became identified with the local Courts of Justice and was also sent to the State Legislature of Yucatan.

—Prosa y verso. México, V. Agüeros, 1903. xv, 495 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 48.) [127

"Biografía del autor," by Alejandro Villaseñor y Villaseñor: p. [v]-xv.

The volume is divided into three parts, the first made up of historical sketches, relating to Yucatan, the second of poems, largely religious in subject, and the third of discussions concerning certain laws over which there had been public controversy.

MODERN WRITERS. I

(1) Heriberto Frías, (2) Antonio Mediz Bolio, (3) Marcelino Dávalos, (4) Felix F. Palavicini, (5) Carlos González Peña

PUGA Y ACAL, MANUEL (1860-). Los poetas mexicanos contemporáneos. Ensayos críticos de Brummel. 1ª serie: Salvador Díaz Mirón.—Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera.—Juan de Dios Peza. México, Imp. lit. y encuadernación de I. Paz, 1888. iv, 195 p. ports. 23cm. [128

QUIJANO, ALEJANDRO. En casa de nuestros primos. Notas de viaje. México, Antigua imprenta de Murguía, 1918. 119, [4] p. 17½cm. [129

—Amado Nervo, el hombre. Discurso leído en la Velada que la Universidad Nacional dedicó al poeta, la noche del 17 de noviembre de 1919. México, Antigua impr. de Murguia, 1919. 27 p. 18cm. [130

RABASA, EMILIO (1856-). Born in Ocozautla (Chiapas) in 1856. Lawyer, statesman and novelist. In 1891 he was elected governor of Chiapas, in 1894 senator from the state of Sinaloa. "In 1914 he represented Mexico at the A B C conference at Niagara." He is an authority in Mexico upon constitutional law, having published two works on the subject: *La Constitución y la Dictadura* (1912); *La Organización Política de México* (1917). "In 1888, in connection with the well known publisher, Reyes Spíndola, he founded *El Universal* . . . which really initiated a new era in Mexican journalism." His novels were written in the early part of his career before the official duties which he afterward assumed occupied his time. Under the *nom de plume* of Sancho Polo he published a series of four novels, *La Bola* (1887); *La Gran Ciencia* (1887); *El Cuarto Poder* (1888); *Moneda Falsa* (1888). The novels set forth the revolutionary tendencies among the Mexicans of the lower classes. Each number of the series is complete in itself, but the same characters are continued throughout. "Since the Sancho Polo series, he has written but one brief novel, *La Guerra de Tres Años*." Obregón says that Rabasa is noted for the correctness of his style, majesty of his descriptions and skill in characterization. (Information from Starr and Coester.)

—La bola: novela original. México, Tip. de A. E. López y ca., 1887. 230 p. 17cm. [131

—La gran ciencia: novela original. Tip. de A. E. López y ca., 1887. 255, [1] p. 17cm. (Novelas mexicanas.) [132

—El cuarto poder: novela original. México, O. R. Spíndola y ca., 1888. 252, [2] p. 16cm. [133

Moneda falsa (2a parte de El cuarto poder). México, Tip. de O. R. Spíndola y ca., 1888. 307 p. por. 17cm. (Novelas mexicanas.) [134

Juan Quinones, whose career threads its way through this series of four novels, is a young man of modest means who moves to the capital of the State to seek his fortune. His ability to write well enables him to secure a position as secretary to a local congressman. He falls in love with Remedios, niece of Colonel Don Mateo, a man of much consequence in his district. The inferiority of Juan's position in the social scale causes him to be continually thwarted in his overtures to Remedios, whose ambitions uncle has other plans for her. Finally, however, his suit is successful. *El cuarto poder*, which forms the title of the third volume in the series, refers to the Press, which is regarded as the "fourth power" of the government. A paper owned by Gavilán, a schemer who works to overthrow the governor, is finally given that name. Other characters which enter into the plot are Jacinta, a scheming girl who tries to involve Juan in a love affair but fails, and Felicia, the go-between in his love affair with Remedios. The whole series is full of mild thrusts and humorous comments at the expense of Mexican journalism and the whims of political favoritism.

RAMÍREZ, JOSÉ FERNANDO (1804-1871). Born in Hidalgo del Parral (Chihuahua) in 1804; died in Bonn in 1871. Biographer, bibliographer, historian and statesman.

—Obras. México, V. Agüeros, 1898-1904. 5 v. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 15, 16, 17, 51, 53.) [135

"Datos bio-bibliográficos," by Luis González Obregón: no. 15, p. [v]-xlvii.

Contents.—t. 1. Opúsculos históricos.—t. 2-3. Adiciones a la biblioteca de Beristáin.—t. 4-5. Historia del segundo imperio mexicano.

RAMÍREZ APARCIO, MANUEL (1831-). Born in Los Reyes de Acatzingo (Puebla) in 1831. Lawyer, editor and writer. In the periodical *El Siglo XIX* he published a novel called *El Cura de Almas* (1855). This was followed by a small volume of poems, *Consuelos y Esperanzas* (1858). His best known work, *Los Conventos Suprimidos*, appeared in 1861; the same year he published a second volume of poems, entitled, *Cantos Patrióticos y Amorosos*.

—Los conventos suprimidos en México. México, V. Agüeros, 1908. 2 v. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 59, 61.) [136

"Noticia biográfica del autor": no. 59, p. [v]-xii.

The above work contains much historical and archaeological information concerning certain Convents in Mexico City which are no longer in existence. Of it Obregón says: "It is a very curious work in which certain of the chapters were written in novelistic form."

REVILLA, MANUEL GUSTAVO ANTONIO (1863-). Born in the City of Mexico in 1863. Professor of History and Fine Arts, and writer upon topics related to his specialty. He published a book entitled *El Arte en México*. Selections from this book were translated into English and published by Sylvester Baxter under the title *Spanish Architecture in Mexico*.

—Biografías (artistas). México, V. Agüeros, 1908. ix, 412, [2], p. ports. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 60.) [137

"Breve noticia del autor": p. [v]-ix.
Contains biographies of twelve Mexican artists.

RIVA PALACIO, VICENTE (1832-1896). Born in the City of Mexico in 1832; died in Madrid in 1896. Statesman, novelist and poet. After a military career of much vigor, at which time he fought for the Republican cause at Querétaro, he occupied a number of official positions, namely, Deputy, Senator, Associate and Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice, and Secretary of Public Works. In the last named office he rendered especially valuable services. He wrote the following novels, in part autobiographic: *Calvario y Tabor* (1868); *Monja, Casada, Virgen y Mártir* (1868); *Martín Garatuza* (1868); *Las Dos Emparedadas* (1869); *Los Piratas del Golfo* (1869); *La Vuelta de los Muertos* (1870); *Memorias de un Impostor* (1872). He edited the periodical *La Orquesta* and founded *El Ahuizote*. With Juan Antonio Mateos he wrote the comedies and dramas in the collection *Las Liras Hermanas*, and with Manuel Payno, *El Libro Rojo*, traditional legends. He and Francisco J. Arredondo published *El Parnaso Mexicano* (24 v. 1885-1896); *Páginas en Verso* (1885). With Juan de Dios Peza he published *Tradiciones y Leyendas Mexicanas* (1887). He edited *México a Través de los Siglos:* a general history (5 v. 1888); and a book of verses (1893). (Information from Esteva, Obregón and Cejador.)

—Calvario y tabor; novela histórica y de costumbres. Ilustraciones por C. Escalante. México, M. C. de Villegas y ca., 1868. 588, [10] p. por., illus. 23cm.
Period of the French Intervention. [138

—Las liras hermanas: obras dramáticas de Don Vicente Riva Palacio y Don Juan A. Mateos. México, Impr. de F. Díaz de León y S. White, 1871. 185, [2] p. 19½cm. [139

Contents.—Odio hereditario.—La politicomanía.—La hija del cantero.—Temporal y eterno.—Borrascas de un sobretodo.—Martín el demente.—La catarata del Niágara.

—Memorias de un impostor, D. Guillén de Lampart, Rey de México; novela histórica. México, M. C. de Villegas, 1872. viii, 598, [2] p. 22½cm. [140

This story is based on the curious conspiracy of an Irishman, William Lampart, or Lambert, to emancipate Mexico from Spain. The plot being discovered, Lambert was arrested and thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisition. He succeeded in escaping, but was re-arrested for his witty gibes at the inquisitors and was finally executed.

—Tradiciones y leyendas mexicanas, por Vicente Riva Palacio y Juan de Dios Peza. Edición de gran lujo. México, J. Ballescá y ca., n. d. 359, [4] p. plates, 24cm. [141

—La vuelta de los muertos; novela histórica. México, Impr. F. Díaz de León y Santiago White, 1870. 480 p. illus. 23cm. [142

Historical novel on the expedition of Cortez from Mexico City to Central America in 1524.

ROA BÁRCENA, JOSÉ MARÍA (1827-1908). Born at Jalapa (Vera Cruz) in 1827; died in 1908. Poet, novelist, historian and biographer. "His writings deal with Mexican life and customs, national history, and the lives and works of distinguished Mexicans." Coester says of him that "his originality consisted in a utilization of Mexican history for poetic narratives." His works as listed by Cejador are: "*Poesías Líricas* (1858); *Leyendas en Verso* (1858); *Catecismo de Geografía Universal* (1860); *Leyendas Mexicanas, Cuentos y Baladas del Norte de Europa y Composiciones diversas* (1862); *Catecismo de la Historia de México* (1862); *Ensayo de una Historia Anecdótica de México en los Tiempos Anteriores a la Conquista* (1862); *Novelas Originales y Traducidas* (1870); *Nuevas Poesías* (1875); *Recuerdos de la Invasión Norteamericana* (1883); *Acopio de Sonetos Castellanos con Notas de un Aficionado* (1887); *Últimas Poesías Líricas* (1888, 1891, 1895); *Antología de Poetas Mexicanos*, publicada por la Acad. Mexicana (1892, 1894). His prose works were collected and published in the series *Biblioteca de Autores Mexicanos*, as given on the following page.

—Biografías. México, V. Agüeros, 1902. [2], 482 p. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 41.) [143

This volume contains the lives of José Joaquín Pesado, Manuel de Gorostiza, Manuel Carpio, José de Jesús Díaz, and Federico Bello.

—Cuentos originales y traducidos. México, V. Agüeros, 1897. xv, 466 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 10.) [144

"Noticia del autor": p. [v]-xv.

—Ensayo de una historia anecdótica de México en los tiempos anteriores a la conquista de México. México, V. Agüeros, 1909. [2], 498, xii, p. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 66.) [145

This volume is made up of a series of historic narratives arranged in chronological order.

—Novelas cortas. México, V. Agüeros, 1910. 434 p. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 77.) [146

—Recuerdos de la invasión Norte-Americana, 1846-1848. México, V. Agüeros, 1901. 2 v. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 38, 39.) [147

This gives a full account of the American invasion of Mexico.

RODRÍGUEZ, GALVÁN, IGNACIO (1816-1842). Born in Tizayuca in 1816; died in Havana in 1842. His father, a farmer who lost his modest fortune at the time of the War of Independence, was obliged to place his boy as a clerk with an uncle in Mexico City who had a book store. It was there that Galván first had an opportunity to read widely and came to his decision to follow writing as a profession. He lived and died a poor man, but in spite of his struggles with poverty he contributed much to the enrichment of Mexican literature in his short life of twenty-six years. In 1838 he published an historical drama in verse, *Muñoz, Visitador de Méjico*, dealing with early colonial days in Mexico. His prose and lyrical verse followed. Menéndez y Pelayo pronounces his *Profecía de Guatimoc* as the masterpiece of Mexican romanticism. His second drama, *El Privado del Virey*, was published in 1841. Four of his prose tales may be found in *Novelas Cortas*, v. XXXIII of the *Biblioteca de Autores Mexicanos*. (Information from Pimentel.)

—Poesías. Veracruz, Librerías "La Ilustración," 1883. 2 v. 19cm. (Biblioteca de autores mejicanos.) [148

"Algunos rasgos biográficos . . . Ligero exámen de sus obras," by Rafael B. de la Colina: p. [v]-xix.

Contents.—t. 1. Composiciones líricas originales.—t. 2. Composiciones dramáticas originales: La capilla. Muñoz, visitador de Méjico. El privado del virey.

ROJAS, FRANCISCO M. Fray Sotana: novela escrita. Primera edición. Tixtla de Guerrero, 1892. [4], 183 p. 29½cm. [149

The author states in his preface that he is a Mixteco Indian of humble origin.

Fray Sotana (Brother Cassock) is a name applied to Father Martin, one of the characters in the story, who is intended primarily as a type of the Catholic Priesthood. The other characters are, a Bishop; Gatica, his valet; Torreblanca, once known as Father Antonio, but at the time of the account an apostate from Catholicism, and of no creed; Teresita, regarded with covetous eyes by Fray Sotana, and beloved by Honor Vega; Luisa, the object of the Bishop's unholy plots, and Magdalena, the mother of Luisa from whom she has long been separated, but whose honor she guards. The claim of the work to novelistic form is based on the slight plot which involves the women of the story. A series of unpleasant scenes is used as machinery to expose the dangers of the confessional to women, and the lack of honor among the priesthood, where women or money are concerned. The thread of the story is repeatedly broken by long sermonistic discussions, led by Torreblanca, with a view to the dissemination of propaganda against the greed and corruption of the priesthood.

RUBÍN, LUIS G. He is the author of a collection of legends in verse entitled *Veladas de Invierno* (1873); of a number of serious works such as *Caridad*, *Consejos a mi Hija* and *La Mujer en Sociedad*, a study of the woman question. He has written also the following novelettes: *Las Galas* (1881); *Las Posadas* (1882); *El Collar de Esmeraldas* (1887); *Cuentos de Mi Tía* (1888); and some articles on Mexican customs, *Los Muertos* (1881) and *La Semana Santa* (1882). The novelettes of Rubín have to recommend them the successful description of certain types and their high sociological purpose. (Information from González Obregón.)

—Cuentos de mi tía. México, Of. tip. de la secretaría de fomento, 1890. [6], 157, [2] p. 20½cm. [150

This is a collection of short stories for young people.

SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL, MANUEL (1839-1912). Born in the State of Tabasco in 1839; died in 1912. Professor of history,

journalist and novelist. The early part of his life was devoted to literary work: as Secretary of State of Tabasco he was active in the republican cause at the time of the French Intervention in 1867. He founded *El Aguila Azteca*, a paper devoted to this cause. His publications in part are: *Poetas Yucatecos y Tabasqueños* (1861), a collection of poems by his fellow poets of Yucatan with biographical notes; Novels, *El Misionero de la Cruz; Pocahontas* (1882); *Juanita Souza; Antón Pérez; Previvida* (1906); Literary criticism, *Las Letras Patrias* (1902). (Information from Starr and Sosa.)

—Antón Pérez; novela. México, Impreso por F. Díaz de León, 1903. [2], 216 p. 22½cm. [151

This somewhat gloomy novel is a story of love and intrigue dealing also with the stirring political events of the French Intervention.

—Las letras patrias; monografía, escrita para la obra México-Su evolución social. México, J. Ballescá y ca., sucesor, 1902. 190, [4] p. ports. 22cm. [152

Critical review of the literature of Mexico.

—Previvida; novela. México, Imp. de I. Escalante, 1906. 245, [2] p. 19cm. [153

SANTACILIA, PEDRO (1829-1910). His writings in part are as follows: *Lecciones Orales Sobre la Historia de Cuba* (1859), pronounced one of the best works ever published on the history of Cuba; *Del Movimiento Literario en México* (1868); *Juárez and Cesar Cantú*, a refutation of the charges preferred by the Italian historian, in his last work, against the American patriot (1885). The author, as the son-in-law of Benito Juárez, was especially interested in the writing of this defense, the publication of which was authorized by the president of the Mexican republic.

—Del movimiento literario en México. México, Imp. del gobierno, 1868. [4], iv, 128 p. 22cm. [154

"The revival of literature in Mexico immediately upon the reestablishment of Republican institutions is here set forth with an analytical critique of all the works recently published."—Blake's Bulletin.

SIERRA, JUSTO (1814-1861). Born in Tixacaltuyu (Yucatan) in 1814; died in 1861. Lawyer and novelist. His great achievement as a lawyer was the drawing up of a civil code for Mexico at the request of the government, a task that he accomplished

at the close of his life. His favorite study was the history of his native province of Yucatan. This he wrote up in popular form in his novels, the first of which, *Un Año en el Hospital de S. Lázaro*, he published in the first literary periodical to be issued in Yucatan, called the *Museo Yucateco*. The novel appeared under the pen name of José Turrisa. Under this same pseudonym he published as a serial in *El Fénix*, a periodical of Yucatan, his best known novel, *La Hija del Judío* (1848). This was reprinted in a volume in the year 1874. Other novels are: *Diego el Mulato; El Secreto del Ahorcado; Los Alcaldes de Valladolid.* (Information from González Obregón and Sosa.)

—Obras. México, V. Agüeros, 1905-1908. 4 v. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 54, 55, 63, 65.) [155

"Noticia biográfica del autor," by Francisco Sosa: no. 54, p. [vii]-xix.

Contents.—t. 1-2, Un año en el hospital de S. Lázaro.—t. 3-4, La hija del Judío.

La hija del Judío "introduces various traditions of Yucatan and describes the customs of the colonial period."

SOSA, FRANCISCO DE PAULA (1848-1916). Born at Campeche in 1848, later made his home in the City of Mexico. Biographer and journalist. In 1873 he was associated with Gen. Riva Palacio in the editorship of *El Radical*. For many years he was on the staff of the *Federalista* and to him was due the Sunday edition of that popular newspaper. He published a collection of his stories, *Doce Leyendas* (1877); and a book of sonnets, *Recuerdos* (1888). These two works are mentioned by González Obregón and Ireneo Paz respectively. His other works as listed by Cejador are: *Manual de Biografía Yucateca* (1866); *Una Temporada Lírica* (1876); *Episcopado Mexicano, galería biográfica* (1877); *Biografía de D. Benito Juárez* (1884); *Biografías de Mexicanos Distinguidos* (1884); *Bosquejo Histórico de Coyoacán* (1890); *Escritores y Poetas Sud-americanos* (1890); *Las Estatuas de la Reforma, noticias Biográficos* (1900); *Conquistadores Antiguos y Modernos* (1901, 1902); *Breves Notas Tomadas de la Escuela de la Vida* (1910). There may be added to this, *Apuntamientos biográficos del Sr. lic. D. Manuel Sánchez Mármol* (1912). In regard to his *Episcopado Mexicano* one writer comments: "The church and state were so closely connected during the past in Mexico that the Lives of the Archbishops (as this book may

be called) is the history of the country in many of its critical periods." Starr mentions that it is to Sosa's "efforts that the interesting series of statues, that border the Paseo de la Reforma, is due." The biographies of thirty-four prominent men of Mexico thus honored are given in *Las Estatuas de la Reforma*, listed above.

—Apuntamientos biográficos del Sr. lic. D. Manuel Sánchez Mármol. México, Imprenta internacional, 1912. 30 p. 25cm. [156

—Biografías de mexicanos distinguidos. México, Oficina tipográfica de la secretaría de fomento, 1884. xii, 1115, 8 p. 23cm. [157

"Biographies of nearly three hundred of Mexico's most prominent men."

—Escritores y poetas sud-americanos. México, Oficina tip. de la secretaría de fomento, 1890. [2], xix, 290, [2] p. por. 20½cm. [158

"Biographies and bibliographies of seventeen of the leading literary men and women of South America."

TOVAR, PANTALEÓN (1828-1876). He was born in Mexico, 1828; and died there in 1876. Poet, soldier, statesman and journalist. In 1847 he enlisted in the National Guard and continued in the service of his country until the days of Maximilian, when he was obliged to leave his native land. He went first to Havana and afterward to New York, returning to his own country, when political conditions permitted. His career was one of great privation and suffering, being several times imprisoned and always struggling against poverty. His works as listed by Pimentel are: *Misterios del Corazón; Una Deshonra Sublime; La Gloria del Dolor; El Rostro el Corazón; ¿Y Para Qué?; D. Quijote de la Mancha; Justicia del Cielo; La Catedral de México; La Conjuración de México; La Toma de Oaxaca por Morelos.* To these may be added his novel, *Ironías de La Vida.* (Biog. from Pimentel.)

—Ironías de la vida: novela de costumbres nacionales. México, J. M. Lara, 1851. 2 v. illus., plates. 22½cm. [159

—Una deshonra sublime: drama de costumbres mexicanas, en cinco actos y en verso. Ed. 2, revista y corregida por el autor. México, Imp. de F. Díaz de León y S. White, 1870. 81, [2] p. front. 23½cm. [160

URBINA, LUIS G. (1868-). Born in the City of Mexico in 1868. A poet, literary critic and editor. He has been associated in the publication of such famous reviews as the *Revista Azul* and the *Revista Moderna*, as one of the group of Mexican writers who represented the modernista movement in Mexico. He was Professor of Literature in the National Preparatory School of Mexico, Director of the National Library, Member of the Board of Education in his own country, and later, succeeded Amado Nervo as foreign representative of Mexico in Madrid. Contributions from his pen appear in *Cervantes*, *Revista Mensual Ibero-Americana*, published in Madrid, of which he is one of the editors. His works as listed by Estrada are: *Versos* (1890); *Ingenuas*, versos (1903); *Puestas de Sol*, versos (1910); *Antología del Centenario* (en colaboración con Pedro Henríquez Ureña y Nicolás Rangel) (1910); *La Literatura Mexicana* (conferencia) (1913); *Lámparas en Agonía*, versos (1914); *Cuentos vívidos y Crónicas Sonadas* (1915). To these may be added, *El Glosario de la Vida Vulgar* (1916); *La Literatura Mexicana Durante la Guerra de la Independencia* (1917); *La Vida Literaria de México* (1917); *Antología Romántica, 1887-1914*.

—Antología del centenario. *See* Collections.

—Antología romántica (1887-1914) . . . Barcelona, Araluce, n. d. [6], [9]-254 p. 19cm. [161

—Bajo el sol y frente al mar. Madrid, Impr. de M. García y Galo Sáez, 1916. 258 p. 19cm. [162

"Introducción," by Victor Muñoz: p. 9-25.

—La literatura mexicana durante la guerra de la independencia. Madrid, [Impr. de M. García y G. Sáez] 1917. 282, [2] p. 17cm. [163

At head of title: Estudios americanos.

—Puestas de sol. París, Librería de la Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1910. 211 p. 18cm. [164

—La vida literaria de México. Madrid, [Impr. de los hermanos Saez], 1917. 198, [2] p. 19½cm. [165

VALÁSQUEZ, PRIMO FELICIANO (1860-). Born in the State of San Luis Potosí in 1860. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. Aside from his professional work he contributed through investigation and writing to the history of San Luis Potosí.

MODERN WRITERS. II

(1) Enrique González Martínez, (2) Enrique Fernández Granados, (3) Luis G. Urbina, (4) Julio Jiménez Rueda, (5) Rubén M. Campos

—Obras . . . México, V. Agüeros, 1901. viii, 454 p. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 34.) [166

"Breves noticias biográficas del autor": p. [v]-viii.

Contents.—Descubrimiento y conquista de San Luis Potosí. Los Cabezas Chatas de Guadalcázar—ensayo arqueológico. Discurso sobre la instrucción pública en San Luis Potosí, durante la dominación española. Introducción a la historia eclesiástica potosina. Bibliografía científica potosina.

VILLALOBOS REYES, J. "Entre fifís"; novela de costumbres mexicanos. México, Tip. de F. Graue, 1917. 136 p. 19cm. [167

VILLASEÑOR Y VILLASEÑOR, ALEJANDRO (1864-). Born in the City of Mexico in 1864. Journalist and writer upon "questions of public policy, history and biography." He was for many years associated with the editorial management of *El Tiempo*. His contributions to *El Tiempo* alone have been over seven thousand. (Starr.)

—Obras. México, V. Agüeros, 1897-1910. 4 v. por. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 7, 57, 73, 76.) [168

"Prólogo," by J. de J. Cuevas: p. [v]-xvi.

Contents.—t. 1-2. Estudios históricos.—t. 3-4. Biografías.

ZAYAS Y ENRÍQUEZ, RAFAEL DE (1848-). Born in the City of Mexico in 1848. In 1853 his father was banished to America by Santa Ana, taking his son with him. They lived for some years in New York. Don Rafael traveled widely in Europe, the United States and Canada. He studied in Germany and in the United States. From the age of eleven years, when he founded a periodical in the Institute of Vera Cruz, he has written continuously for magazines and literary papers. In Mexico he formed part of the literary Bohemianism led by Altamirano. In 1873 he was banished to Peru on account of political changes. He later returned to the United States.

—El Teniente de los Gavilanes; novela de carácter histórico . . . New York and London, D. Appleton and co., 1919, [c1902]. 341 p. 18cm. [169

The first pages of the story are concerned with Martín Varela, his identification with the Liberal Party against his family's wishes and his marriage to his cousin Luisa, after a chance meeting when he rescues her from an accident to the diligence in which she is traveling on her way from Chihuahua to Mexico City. The story in the main centers about Cenobio and Julián Rodríguez, two cousins. Cenobio, much older than Julián, is

providing for his education, partly in return for a like service rendered him by Julián's father. Cenobio sends Julián to Mexico City to study law, while he remains in Chihuahua as a farm laborer. Because of his reliability he is constantly advanced and finally marries Paula, the daughter of a rich landowner. Always thinking of Julián's welfare he tries to arrange a marriage for Julián with his wife's sister, Carmen, who has five haciendas in her own name. Julián, somewhat indolent by nature, sees in this arrangement a ready-made career, though hints are given here and there which betray the fact that he really loves Paula, the wife of Cenobio. However, after he takes his law degree arrangements for the marriage proceed. The friends assemble from far and near, and the priest arrives, when Cenobio is suddenly stricken with a peculiar illness which renders him unconscious. After remaining some days in a state of coma the doctors pronounce him dead, and the guests, assembled for the wedding, attend his funeral. The grave diggers bent upon plunder, cut a ring from his finger and see, to their terror, the dead suddenly come to life. Cenobio returns home the same day only to come upon Julián and his wife declaring their love for each other. He stabs them both, leaves his home and all his possessions, joining the bandits in the mountains near by. Here he becomes the Lieutenant of the Gavilanes. There is incidental to the story a picture of the civil strife which prevailed in all parts of Mexico between the years 1858 and 1861.

LITERATURE IN SPANISH UPON MEXICAN THEMES BY AUTHORS NATIVE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

GÓMEZ DE AVELLANEDA, GERTRUDIS (1814-1873). Born in Puerto-Príncipe, Cuba, March 23, 1814; died in Spain in 1873. Poet, dramatist and novelist. She went to Spain in early childhood, lived some years in Andalucía, and later moved to Madrid. After a second marriage she returned to Cuba where she spent many years. Cubans claim her as their greatest lyric poet, while her dramas are still well known in Spain as well as in her native land, and her novels, of which she wrote several, are also of merit. "The first edition of her poetical works was published in 1841; the second, in 1850. Her 'complete works' were published in 1869—but the collection lacks much of being complete", among the omissions being her novels *Sab* and *Cuauhtemoc*. (Information from Mrs. W. W. Blake.)

—Cuauhtemoc, the last Aztec emperor; an historical novel. Tr. by Mrs. Wilson W. Blake. Mexico, F. P. Hoeck, 1898. [2], ii, 389 p. front. 20cm. [170

"As an evidence of the neglect into which her novels have fallen, I may mention that I know of but two copies of 'Cuauhtemoc' in the City of Mexico, and from one of them this translation is made. The book is entirely out of print, although among literary Spanish-Americans it is considered equal, if not superior to Lew Wallace's 'Fair God,'—which covers the same epoch and historical incidents, and resembles it in many respects."—From Preface by Mrs. Blake.

—Obras literarias . . . colección completa. Madrid, Imp. y estereotipia de M. Rivadeneyra, 1869-1871. 5 v. 22cm. [171

Throughout the works Mexican themes are occasionally introduced.

HEREDIA, JOSÉ MARÍA DE (1803-1839). A native of Cuba. His revolutionary sympathies led to his perpetual banishment from his native land. He traveled in the United States, published his first and best collection of poems in New York in 1825 and later went to Mexico. There he married, became a government official, and continued in residence until his death, in 1839.

Poesías líricas. Con prólogo de Elías Zerolo. Paris, Garnier hermanos, 1893. lxxi, 360 p. por. 18cm. (Biblioteca poética.) [172

Los últimos Romanos: tragedia en tres actos. Tlalpam, Imprenta del gobierno a cargo del C. Juan Matute y González, 1829. 23 p. 15cm. [173

RIVAS, JOSÉ PABLO. His works as listed by Cejador are: *Los Niños Abandonados*, poema. (1884); *Cada Oveja . . .*, *nov. de Costumbres Madrileñas* (1885. 2ª ed.); *Enrique Heine, su Vida y sus Obras*, Cuba, *Poesías*, Barcelona (1896); *No Hay Bien Donde No Hay Amor*, com. (1898, 1910); *El Canto de la Aurora* (1898); *La Ranchera del Jamapa, Historia de Amor Veracruzana*, Madrid (1904); *Germinal*, melodr. (1910); *La Rémora*, com. (1910).

La ranchera del Jamapa (Historia veracruzana) Poema. Madrid, Librería general de V. Suárez, 1904. 46, [2] p. 21½cm. [174

SERRANO DE WILSON, EMILIA, Baronesa de WILSON (1843-). Born in Madrid in 1843. She traveled extensively in South America and also lived in such important cities as Paris, Mexico City and New York. In Mexico City she founded and edited the publication *El Continente Americano*. Of her books which show the influence of her residence in Mexico may be mentioned the following: *El Mártir de Izancanac*, an historical novel founded on a Mexican legend, *Mejico y sus Gobernantes de 1519 a 1910*, *Magdalena* (Mexico, 1883).

El mundo literario americano. Escritores contemporáneos.—Semblanzas poesías.—Apreciaciones.—Pinceladas. Barcelona, Maucci, 1903. 2 v. ports. 18cm. [175

SESTO, JULIO. A Spanish writer residing in Mexico. His works are: *Como Ardían Los Muertos*. Novela mexicana (1914); *Azulejos* (1915).

Azulejos: poesías. Ilustradas por artistas mejicanos. México, Sociedad anónima editorial, 1915. 318 p. por. illus. 20cm. [176

ZAMACOIS, NICETO DE (d. 1885). A Spanish historian and writer. Born in Vizcaya. He spent the greater part of his life in Mexico where he died October 30, 1885. His *History of Mexico* is reviewed at some length by Bancroft who gives the

work "some credit for the good arrangement of events, and for much information on character, literary advancement, and many other points of real interest". During Maximilian's Empire Bancroft mentions that he was chief editor of *El Cronista*. A partial list of his writings from Iguíniz follows: *Los Ecos de Mi Lira* (1849); *Los Misterios de México*, poema (1850); *Libro de Educación Religiosa y Social Destinada a la Juventud* (1854); *El Buscador de Oro en California*, novela traducida del Francés (1855); *Testamento del Gallo Pitagórico* (1855); *Un Angel Desterrado del Cielo*, leyenda religiosa (1855); *El Jarabe*, obra de costumbres mexícanas (1861); *El Mendigo*, novela histórica original (1864); *El Capitán Rossi*, novela histórica original (1864); *La Destrucción de Pompeya* (1871); *Historia de México Desde Sus Tiempos Más Remotos Hasta Nuestros Dias* (1876-82). In his novels he attempts to represent the customs of Mexico with a view to interesting Spanish readers. (Information from Bancroft; biographical date from Iguíniz.)

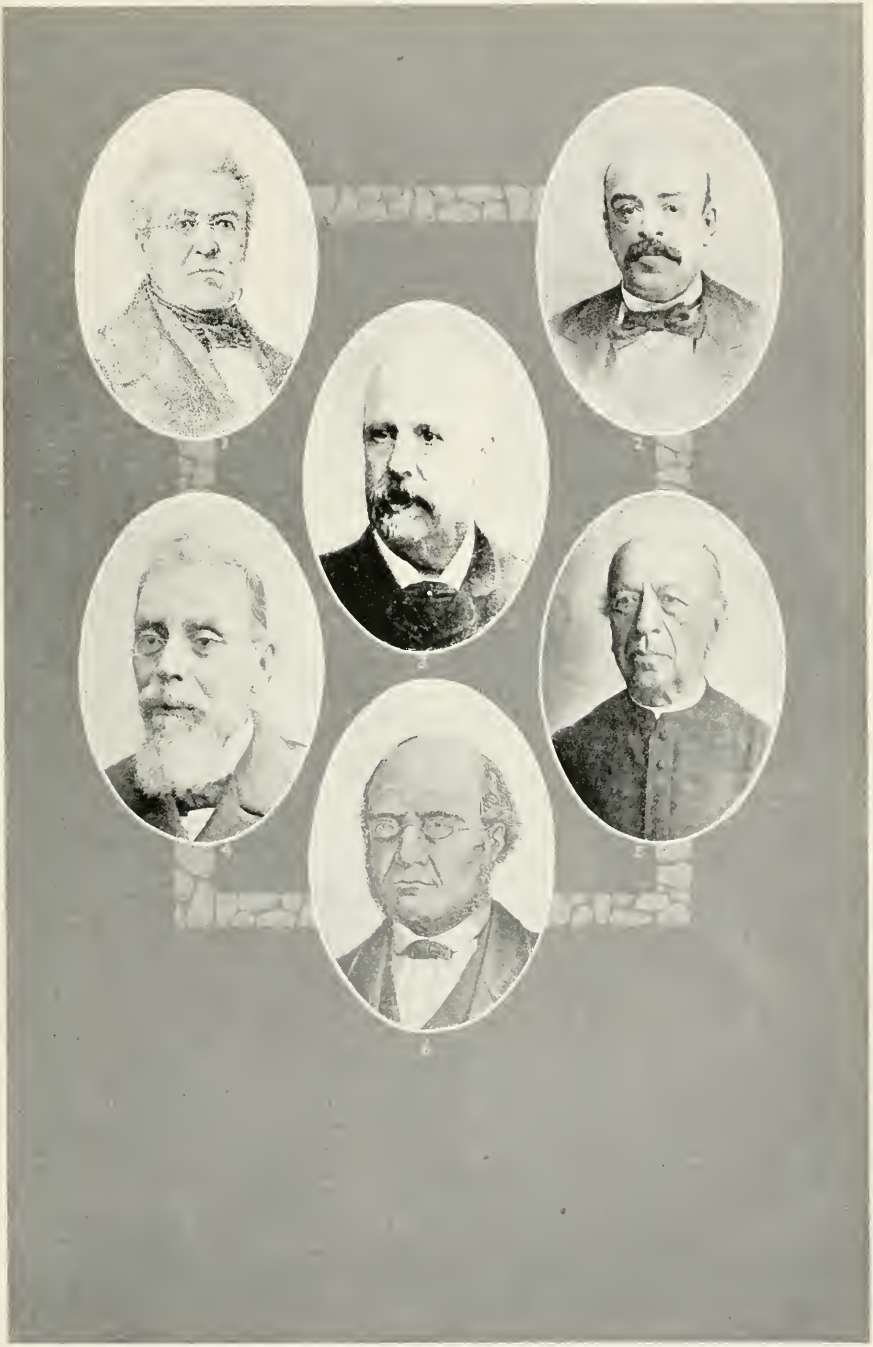
—El Capitán Rossi: novela histórica original. Ed. 2. México, Imp. literaria, 1864. 3 v. por. (vol. 1) 16½cm. [177

The period of the story is that following Mexico's independence, about 1828 to 1832. At its opening there is given an account of the two leading political parties, Yorkinos (Radicals) and Escoceses (Conservatives); the latter were disposed to permit the Spaniards to remain in Mexico, the only difference between the two parties, which is of importance to the story. El Capitán Rossi is a Sardinian. He comes to Mexico, enters the employ of Don Andres, a wealthy Spaniard, whom he defrauds of money, and whose daughter he tries to marry. On being repulsed by the girl and her father he swears vengeance upon both. He joins the Radical party, secures the expulsion of Don Andres and kidnaps Pilar, the daughter, on the eve of her father's departure for Cuba. He makes himself a confidant of President Guerrero, proves traitorous to him, and finally when Guerrero is overthrown by Bustamente he succeeds with the connivance of Picaluga, a smuggler, in selling him to the Bustamente government for $50,000. Through all this political upheaval his persecutions of Pilar are constant. To escape them she marries Pedro, a man of the lower classes, who offers to protect her. Pedro is cast into prison through Rossi's influence, but succeeds in escaping. He rushes to his home, only to discover Rossi upon the threshold. In a combat which ensues Rossi is killed and Pedro mortally wounded, thus Pilar is left free to marry the man of her choice, which she does later. There is a sub-plot in which is repeated, with variations, by a parallel group of characters similar intrigues of love and of politics. The story is addressed to readers

in Spain, and with such readers in view, are described many local customs. Among these are a picnic among the lower classes, *Los posadas*, of which a most elaborate description is given, scenes among the native Indians, most sympathetically detailed, and pictures of life in the City of Mexico.

—El mendigo; novela histórica original. México, Imp. literaria, 1864-1865. 5 v. por. (vol. 1) 16½cm. [178

Though the story purports to be an historical novel, the events of the war of 1847, which are introduced, are incidental to the plot, and the author writes instead a typical mystery story. Robbery, false imprisonment, questions of mysterious parentage and love intrigues, are all set in motion by the two villains, Duval, a foreigner who keeps a gambling house, and Willey, an American physician of unsavory reputation. These men, though not originally accomplices, are finally made so by mutual knowledge of each others' crimes. Their machinations are thwarted at every turn by El Mendigo (The Beggar) who is in reality Señor Nuñez, a man of good family who became a social outcast because of financial difficulties. The young girls Clotilde, Adela and Luz are the pawns of the game. And even Inés Landeta, the foster mother of Clotilde, is a mere lay figure about whom centers the long unsolved question of Clotilde's parentage. In turn Ricardo the lover of Inés, whose blank book, many times lost and found, contains incriminating evidence against Duval, and by whom he is falsely imprisoned because of the information he possesses, is the center of the rapidly shifting scenes connected with the robbery. There are other characters in the story, among whom are Emilio Landeta, a wealthy Mexican, the brother of Inés: Elisa, who proves to be the mother of Clotilde: Amalia, who is finally revealed as the mother of Adela and Luz: Leopoldo, the lover of Clotilde, and many others of minor importance. In the final adjustment at the close the young girls are rescued from the toils of the villains and restored to their rightful lovers, while Duval meets death at the hands of Willey, and the latter is slain by Nuñez in battle. The character of Nuñez is used throughout the story as the *Deus ex Machina*. Since the pages are intended for readers in Spain they are enlivened here and there by descriptions of customs peculiar to Mexico. On the whole the story is long drawn out and is not so successful from point of plot as that of El Capitán Rossi, to which, connected by a slight thread, it forms a sequel.



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(1) Lucas Alamán, (2) Francisco Pimentel, (3) Joaquín García Icazbalceta, (4) José M. Vigil, (5) Vicente de Paula Andrade, (6) José Fernando Ramírez

COLLECTIONS. LITERARY CRITICISM. BIOGRAPHY

ANTOLOGÍA de poetas hispano-americanos publicada por la Real academia española. Madrid, Est. tip. "Sucesores de Rivadeneyra," 1893-95. 4 v. 23cm. [179

Ed. by M. Menéndez y Pelayo.

Poets of Mexico, v. 1, p. 1-284.

ANTOLOGÍA de poetas mexicanos, publicada por la Academia mexicana. Ed. 2. México, Oficina tip. de la secretaría de fomento, 1894. vi, 488, iii p. 22cm. [180

Vigil, J. M.: Reseña histórica de la poesía mexicana. p. 1-49.

ANTOLOGÍA de poetas modernistas americanos. Con un ensayos acera del modernismo en América por R. Blanco-Fombona. París, Garnier hermanos, [1913]. lxxviii, 426 p. 18cm. [181

ANTOLOGÍA nacional; libro de lectura arreglado, por. El. Lic. Adalberto A. Esteva. México, Librería de la Vda. de C. Bouret, 1906. 428 p. illus. (incl. ports.) 18cm. [181a

Contents.—1. Historia patria.—2. Artículos descriptivos del país.—3. Poesía nacional.

Part 3 is a reprint of "México poético" published in 1900.

-ARTÍCULOS literarios. México, Imp. de Ignacio Cumplido, 1880. 400 p. 15cm. [182

BANCROFT, HUBERT HOWE (1832-1918). Essays and miscellany. San Francisco, The History Co., publishers, 1890. vi. 764 p. 23½cm. (*His* Works, v. XXXVIII) [183

Ch. 16. Literature of colonial Mexico.—Ch. 17. Literature of Mexico during the present century.

CEJADOR Y FRAUCA, JULIO. Historia de la lengua y literatura castellana. Madrid, Tip. de la "Rev. de arch., bibl. y museos," 1915-1919. v. 1-10. plates, ports. 25cm. [184

The chief value of the work in connection with a study of Mexican authors, many of whom are taken up in the text, is the chronological list given of their writings.

CERVANTES. Revista hispano-americana. Año 1, num. 1-Agosto 1916—Madrid, M. García y G. Sáez, 1916—v. 1— 19cm. [185

Title varies.

Mexican literature.—*Agosto 1916*, Cervantes, por Luis G. Urbina, p. 78-91; Del proximo libro "Elevación, por Amado Nervo, p. 92-93.—*Septiembre 1916*, Juguetes y tristezas, un cuento de Navidad, por Luis G. Urbina, p. 56-67; La "impasibilidad" de la naturaleza, por Amado Nervo, p. 94-105.—*Octubre 1916*, La última visita Don José Echegaray, por Luis G. Urbina, p. 33-52.—*Noviembre 1916*, El amor y el deber, por Luis G. Urbina, p. 40-18; Restitución, por Amado Nervo, p. 108-117; Bibliografía: Carne de cañon,—Marcelino Dávalos, p. 201-203.—*Diciembre 1916*, La muerte en el crimen y la muerte en la ley, por Luis G. Urbina, p. 38-46.—*Enero 1917*, Notas de viaje, por Luis G. Urbina, p. 161-185.—*Febrero 1917*, Notas de viaje, por Luis G. Urbina, p. 55-73; Los problemas mexicanos, por Luis Cabrera, p. 112-137; Urbina, por Luis León Domínguez, p. 169-180; Del último libro "Elevación", por Amado Nervo, p. 186-189.—*Marzo 1917*, Impresiones sobre dos poetas, (I. Rubén Darío. II. Amado Nervo), por Luis G. Urbina, p. 12-30.—Soledad, por Amado Nervo, p. 1-11.—*Junio 1917*, Los seres reales, por Amado Nervo, p 53-62.—La princesa del lago, por José de J. Núñez y Domínguez, p. 8-9; Sonata, por José de Frías, p. 14-15; Nuestro desamparo, por Amado Nervo, p. 35-53;—*Agosto 1917*, Nuestro director, Luis G. Urbina, en Buenos Aires, p. 1-20; Lía y Raquel (cuento), por Amado Nervo, p. 125-135; Guillermo Jiménez, por José Lopez Portillo y Rojas, p. 136-141.—*Septiembre 1917*, El primer beso, por Luis G. Urbina, p. 168-169.—*Abril 1918*, Mañana los poetas—Tuércele el cuello al cisne, por Enrique González Martínez, p. 48-49; Somos los enfermos, por José de J. Nuñez y Domínguez, p. 66-67.—*Julio 1918*, La alabanza, por Amado Nervo, p. 12-17; Modernos poetas mexicanos, por César E. Arroyo, p. 62-83.—*Agosto 1918*, El caso del Señor Octavio, por Guillermo Jiménez, p. 79-83; Modernos poetas mexicanos, Francisco A. de Icaza.—*Septiembre 1918*, Modernos poetas mexicanos, Amado Nervo, por César E. Arroyo, p. 45-53.—*Octubre 1918*, En el desierto, por Manuel José Othón, p. 108-112; Modernos poetas mexicanos, Manuel José Othón, por César E. Arroyo.—*Diciembre 1918*, Modernos poetas mexicanos, Efrén Rebolledo, por César E. Arroyo, p. 125-132; Un literato y periodista mexicano, por Américus, p. 156-157.—*Febrero 1919*, José de J. Núñez y Domínguez.—"La hora del Ticiano.—Prólogo de Francisco Villaespesa. —México.—Talleres de "Revista de revistas", p. 127-129; Biblioteca de escritores de la raza.—"México en España", por Luis Andrade.—Prólogo de Salvador Rueda.—Hombres y hechos de la Revolución constitucionalista mexicana.—Editorial "Hispanica".—Madrid, p. 129-135; Biblioteca de Andrés Bello.—María Enriqueta.—"Jiron de mundo" (novela).—Editorial-América. Madrid, p. 135-136.—*Marzo 1919*, Divagaciones, por Luis G. Urbina, p. 77-80; Modernos poetas mexicanos, José Juan Tablada, por César E. Arroyo, p. 89-94.—*Abril 1919*, La venta, Arbol herido, Aspiración sencilla, La dádiva, por María Enriqueta, p. 95-103.—*Junio 1919*, La verdad sobre México, por Manuel Ugarte, p. 16-34; Amado Nervo, por C. E. A., p. 124-126; De "El estanque de los lotos", por Amado Nervo, p. 127-130.—*Julio 1919*, En el jardin

de Valentina, por María Enriqueta, p. 77-83; Modernos poetas mexicanos, Rubén M. Campos, por César E. Arroyo, p. 84-88.—*Agosto 1919*, La muerte del Almirante, Eusebio de la Cueva, p. 54-61; Perfumes, por José Juan Tablada, p. 65.—*Octubre 1919*, Prestigios de América, Nuevo juicio crítico sobre Urbina, por Juan Ignacio Gálvez, p. 89-110.—*Noviembre 1919*, "Berenice" (comedia en un acto) por Guillermo Jiménez, p. 82-92.—*Diciembre 1919*, A todas las mujeres que me han amado, por José de J. Núñez y Domínguez, p. 18-20.—*Enero 1920*, Irás sobre la vida de las cosas, por Enrique González Martinez, p. 71-72; Modernos poetas mexicanos, Enrique González Martínez, por César E. Arroyo, p. 86-96.

LAS CIEN mejores poesías (líricas) mejicanas. Escogidas por Antonio Castro Leal, Manuel Toussaint y Ritter, Alberto Vázquez del Mercado. Méjico, Porrúa hnos., 1914. xxii, 335 p. 14½cm. (Biblioteca de la Sociedad hispánica de Méjico.) [186

COESTER, ALFRED LESTER. Professor of Romanic Languages, Leland Stanford Junior University, A.B. Harvard, 1896. Ph.D. 1906. Student, University of Seville, 1901-1902. For some time his preliminary study, *A Bibliography of Spanish-American Literature* (Romanic Review, vol. III, p. 68-101, 1912) was the only convenient list of representative books on the subject available. Upon this list was based *The Literary History of Spanish America*, 1916. Within this period also appeared his *Spanish Grammar*.

—The literary history of Spanish America. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916. xii, [4], 495 p. 20½cm. [187

Mexico p. 334-372; also, references in chapters, "The Colonial Period", "The Revolutionary Period in North America."

COLECCIÓN de poesías mejicanas. Paris, Librería de Rosa, 1836. iv, 457 p. illus. 15½cm. [188

Contents.—1. Poesías eróticas.—2. Descriptivas.—3. Jocosas.—4. Del genero elegíaco.—5. Filosóficas.

EPISODIOS históricos de la guerra de independencia relatados por varios autores. México, V. Agüeros, 1910. 2 v. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 72, 75.) [189

ESTRADA, GENERO. Poetas nuevos de México: antología con noticias biográficas, críticas y bibliográficas . . . México, Ediciones Porrua, 1916. xiii, 338 p. 21cm. [190

Contents.—Roberto Arguelles Bringas.—Rafael Cabrera.—Rubén M. Campos.—Luis Castillo Ledón.—Eduardo Colín.—

Balbino Dávalos.—Salvador Díaz Mirón.—Enrique Fernández Granados.—Enrique González Martínez.—Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera.—Francisco A. de Icaza.—Rafael López.—Ramón López Velarde.—María Enriqueta.—Amado Nervo.—José de Jesús Núñez y Domínguez.—Manuel José Othón.—Manuel de la Parra.—Efrén Rebolledo.—Alfonso Reyes.—Luis Rosado Vega.—Justo Sierra.—José Juan Tablada.—Luis G. Urbina.—Jesús E. Valenzuela.

FIGUEROA, PEDRO PABLO (1857-1909). A native of Chile. A literary critic and writer of some standing. He published many historical studies of the literature of Chile.

—Un poeta indígena. La raza nativa, la literatura y la libertad en América. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta "B. Vicuña Mackenna," 1893. 56 p. por. 18½cm. [191

A commentary on the life and works of Ignacio Manuel Altamirano.

GODOY, JOSÉ FRANCISCO (1851-). Enciclopedia biográfica de contemporáneos . . . Washington [D. C.] Estab. tip. de T. W. Cadick, 1898. 322 p. illus. 25cm. [192

Contains biographies of over 500 living men and women of all nations. The Mexicans included are chiefly those who received governmental recognition under Díaz.

HERNÁNDEZ, CARLOS. Mujeres célebres de México. San Antonio, Texas, Casa editorial Lozano, 1918. 188, [2] p. ports. 23½cm. [192a

Contents.—I. Antes de conquista española.—II. Durante el dominio peninsular.—III. Durante la guerra de independencia.—IV. En el período independiente.

JANVIER, THOMAS ALLIBONE (1849-). Legends of the City of Mexico, illustrated with six pictures by Walter Appleton Clark and by photographs of place. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1910. xviii, [4], 164, [2] p. pl. 22½cm. [193

LA JOVEN literatura hispanoamericana. Antología de prosistas y poetas. Paris, A. Colin, 1906. xlvii, [2], 320 p. 18cm. [194

Ed. by Manuel Ugarte.

Mexican poets: Rubén M. Campos, Ciro B. Ceballos, Amado Nervo, José Juan Tablada, Luis G. Urbina, Jesús Urueta, Ángel Zárraga.

LECTURAS amenas de autores mejicanos, coleccionadas por el Sr. Pbro. D. Jesús García Gutiérrez. México, Tip. y lit. "La Europea" de J. Aguilar Vera y ca., 1906. 271, [2] p. 18½cm. [195

LEDUC, ALBERTO. Diccionario de geografía, historia y biografía mexicanas, por Alberto Leduc y Dr. Luis Lara y Pardo para los artículos históricos y biográficos, y Carlos Roumagnac . . . para los artículos geográficos. México, Vda. de C. Bouret, 1910. viii, 1109 p. 18cm. [196

LA LIRA mexicana: colección de poesías de autores contemporáneos, formada por Juan de Dios Peza . . . con prólogo del doctor D. Antonio Balbin de Unquera. . . . Madrid, R. Velasco, 1879. xxxi, 456 p. 19cm. [197

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MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO, MARCELINO (1856-1912). Born in Santander in 1856; died in 1912. The most accomplished of Spanish literary critics as well as a poet of merit. He was also Librarian of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid.

—Historia de la poesía hispano-americano. Madrid, Librería general de V. Suárez, 1911-1913. 2 v. 24½cm. [199

Literature of Mexico, vol. I, p. 21-173.

MEXICO. UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE MEXICO. Amado Nervo. Homenaje a la memoria del poeta. . . . México, [Imp. franco-mexicana], 1919. 131, [4] p. 21cm. [200

MÉXICO poético; colección de poesías escogidas de autores mexicanos, formada por Adalberto A. Esteva. México, Tip. de la oficina impresora del timbre, 1900. [4], 180, [6] p. 17½cm. [201

NARRACIONES históricas mexicanas. Leyendas y tradiciones. . . . San Antonio, Texas, Ignacio E. Lozano, editor, 1915. 256 p. illus. 20cm. [202

NARRACIONES trágicas por varios autores. México, Linotipia de "El Mundo" y "El Imparcial", 1901. 39 p. 22cm. (Biblioteca de "El Mundo"). [203

NOVELAS cortas de varios autores. México, V. Agüeros, 1901. 2 v. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 33, 37.) [204

Contents.—t. 1. José Joaquín Pesado.—Ignacio Rodríguez Galván.—José María Lafragua.—Mariano Navarro.—J. R. Pacheco. Anónimos.—t. 2. Felix M. Escalante.—Ramón de la Sierra.—Eufemio Romero.—Luciano Muñoz.—M. Trejo.—Miguel Martel. Anónimos.

NUEVA biblioteca de la risa por una sociedad de literatos de buen humor. Colección completa de cuentos, chistes, anécdotas, hechis sorprendentes y maravillosos, pensamientos profundos. . . . México, Imprenta de I. Cumplido, 1874. 756 p. 21½cm. [205

OLAVARRÍA Y FERRARI, ENRIQUE DE (1844-). He was born in Madrid in 1844. Graduated from the University of Madrid. Went to Mexico in 1865 where he began a journalistic career. He also published several novels, the best known of which are *El Tálamo y la Horca*, *Venganza y Remordimiento*, and *Lágrimas y Sonrisas*. He went to Europe in 1874 and remained until 1878, publishing while in Spain *El Arte Literario en México*, and other works which received favorable recognition. He returned to Mexico in 1878 and again took up journalism. In 1893 he published the first series of the *Episodios Históricos Mexicanos*. His interesting work upon the Theatre in Mexico, given below, appeared in 1895. (Information from Godoy.

—Reseña histórica del teatro en México. 2. ed. México, Impr. "La Europea," 1895. 4 v. in 2. 25½cm. [206

EL PARNASO mexicano. México, Librería "La Ilustración," 1885. 4 v. ports. 14cm. [207

PAZ, IRENEO. Los hombres prominentes de México. Les hommes éminents du Mexique. The prominent men of Mexico. México, Impr. y litografía de "La Patria," 1888. [2], 488, ii p. ports. 29½cm. [208

Spanish, French and English in parallel columns. Introduction to the Spanish signed Ireneo Paz: to the French, J. L. Regagnon, and to the English, José F. Godoy.

POETAS y críticos de América. Paris, Garnier hermanos, [1912]. iii, 568 p. 18cm. [209

Ed. by C. Santos González.

Mexican poets: Manuel M. Flores, por Ignacio M. Altamirano, p. [147]-168.—Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera, por Justo Sierra, p. [399]-419.

ROMANCERO de la guerra de independencia por varios autores. México, V. Agüeros, 1910. 2 v. 17cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos, 71, 74.) [210

As part of the festivities of the centenary of the Mexican revolution this collection of the best of the historical ballads was arranged in chronological order and printed in two volumes.

SÁNCHEZ, JOSÉ ROGERIO. Autores españoles e hispanoamericanos (estudio crítico de sus obras principales) por el Doctor José Rogerio Sánchez . . . Madrid, Perlado, Páez y ca., 1911. 913, [2] p. 20cm. [211

STARR, FREDERICK (1858-). Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago. While engaged in ethnological studies in Mexico he collected information about the contemporary writers of Mexico with many of whom he had personal acquaintance. Until the appearance of Coester's *Literary History of Spanish America* this work was the chief source in English for information concerning modern Mexican literature.

—Readings from modern Mexican authors. Chicago, The Open Court publishing co., 1904. [2], vii, 420 p. ports. 20cm. [212

URBINA LUIS G. (1868-) ed. Antología del centenario, estudio documentado de la literatura mexicana durante el primer siglo de independencia: obra comp. bajo la dirección del Señor licenciado Don Justo Sierra . . . por los Señores Don Luis G. Urbina, Don Pedro Henríquez Ureña y Don Nicolás Rangel . . . México, Imp. de M. León Sánchez, 1910. pt. 1 in 2 v. 23½cm. [213

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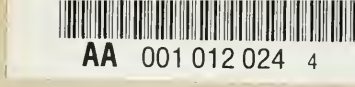
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